

TUC to press Government for wider benefits and more state control

The TUC General Council is urging the Government to widen trade union rights, extend government intervention in industry and improve social security benefits. It wants government nominees on the boards of assisted companies

and ministerial powers to prevent redundancies by means of a temporary employment subsidy.

Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, rejected a CBI request for tighter guidelines on voluntary wage restraint without any employers' commitment to the

political parts of the social contract. Moderate miners' leaders yesterday won a surprising tactical victory over left-wing critics by deciding to hold talks on a new National Coal Board proposal, abandoning the idea of a national productivity bonus.

No tighter pay curb without pledges

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
TUC leaders yesterday made their determination to step up pressure on the Government to enlarge trade union rights, extend intervention in industry and improve social security provisions. The TUC General Council called for public participation in the control of companies, financial assistance, possibly through state-appointed directors. It drew up a formidable list of additions to Mr Heath's proposed Employment Protection Bill, including ministerial powers to halt redundancies and subsidize the payroll of firms threatening lay-offs because of cash difficulties.

The council also argued that cash help to industry should not limit resources available to the proposed National Enterprise Board. The unions wanted it set up as quickly as possible and planning agreements between companies and the Government introduced.

While admitting some possible changes in the price code, TUC leaders urged the maximum degree of selectivity. They insisted that relaxation of controls should be related to better investment by companies affected to maintain output and employment.

In previous years, Mr Murray said, governments had spread money about in the hope that some of it would produce machinery and factories. That had not worked effectively. Instead of priming the pump through the commercial system, government money should be directed where it was really useful.

"We believe that where money goes, the capacity to influence decisions should certainly follow", he added. The TUC was still working out ideas, but "state directors and that sort of thing" might be appropriate. While giving general approval to the Government's consultation document on the Employment Protection Bill, the unions will state that redundancies should not take place without the approval of the Department of Employment, and that a worker appealing against dismissal should retain his job or be suspended on full pay until after his appeal.

The more controversial change envisaged is a suggestion that where the Government establishes that a company is temporarily in financial difficulty, the employer and the union should be able to make a joint application for an employment subsidy, based on the amount of unemployment benefit payable if workers had been dismissed. It would be a straight government contribution to the payroll so that the men would continue receiving full pay and work. The TUC will reiterate its view that strike pickets should be given the right to halt vehicles to communicate effectively with drivers. The general council will also be pressing the Government to combat "the lump", bogus self-employment which is prevalent in the building industry, and to prohibit fee-charging employment agencies. The TUC says that the 1973 Employment Agencies Act, which has not yet been implemented, will be ineffective. "What is needed now is legislation prohibiting the operation of private agencies altogether."

Moderates' victory may avert pits crisis

By Our Labour Editor

Moderate miners' leaders yesterday won a surprising tactical victory over left-wing opponents of a pit productivity scheme which may avert a coal crisis this winter.

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive voted 14 to 11 to continue negotiations with the National Coal Board on a scheme to retain local incentives for 85,000 top-paid faceworkers after the board had accepted the union's policy for 144,000 other men working underground and on the surface.

Mr Norman Siddall, deputy chairman of the coal board, said: "As I understand it from Mr Gormley, the miners' president, they have carried a resolution which preserves the incentive element at the pit for faceworkers and development men."

Mr Gormley's construction of the executive decision is not accepted by all the leftwingers. A stormy meeting of the union leadership is likely next Wednesday, when the miners' leaders meet to draw up a further list of amendments to the board's proposed package.

The unexpected softening of the union's position came after four hours of difficult negotiations at the board's London headquarters. The board first conceded a scheme based on pit performance, rather than on each of the industry's 800 coal faces. That was a step towards the union's demand for a national deal to give every miner the same productivity bonus every week, irrespective of his job. But it was rejected by 14 votes to 10.

The board, clearly anxious to relieve flagging coal output, told the miners that it would give two thirds of the lower-paid men in the industry the same bonus, based on a percentage of the national average earned by the faceworkers.

When that was put to the union executive, die-hard leftwing opponents insisted on a national scheme, which the board had rejected earlier.

Mr Arthur Scargill, militant president of the Yorkshire miners, proposed rejection of the board's revised package, but Mr Len Clarke, Nottinghamshire president and chief strategist of the moderates, moved an amendment that the union should keep on talking and put the result of further negotiations to a secret pithead ballot.

Mr Heath's leadership unlikely to be challenged for a year

By David Wood
Political Editor

First impressions formed as Conservative MPs arrived at Westminster yesterday to take the oath and sign the roll in the new Parliament suggest that Mr Heath may reasonably expect not to be seriously challenged as leader of his party for at least a year.

His closest colleagues consider it important that he should stay in the post, as the best qualified among them, to carry the burden of keeping Britain in the EEC until Mr Wilson puts the issue to the arbitration of the ballot box by next October. If the verdict is to stay in, Mr Heath's principal strategy will be vindicated; if to get out, then a new party leader would be necessary.

Equally, a timetable allowing Mr Heath a year's grace begins to look more attractive to his right-wing critics. Privately they have to recognize that Sir Keith Joseph, perhaps their strongest candidate for the leadership, has damaged himself by a public qualification of his re-election prospects.

With the support of virtually all his closest colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet Mr Heath will begin the new Parliament next Tuesday determined to stay where he is - and the opposition to his leadership will have to be far better proved before he changes his mind. That means that two questions must be decided in the next few days. First, the style of the Opposition in the new Parliament should it be cool and measured, or should it be militant? Secondly, the new Shadow Cabinet dispositions: should there be concessions to the right wing, or should Mr Heath stand or fall on the appointments he has already made?

On the style of the Opposition, Mr Heath's closest colleagues are clearly persuading him, if persuasion is necessary, that he must not retreat from the line he followed during the election campaign. That means that the Opposition will be deeply imbued with the conviction that Britain faces the worst economic crisis since 1945, and that only a radical change in government can bring it to an end.

Moscow chosen for 1980 Olympic Games

Moscow was chosen as host city for the 1980 Olympic Games in preference to Los Angeles at yesterday's congress of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Manila. About 10,000 athletes and half a million tourists are expected to visit Russia for the Games, the first time the IOC have ridden to a communist country. Lake side, a mountain resort in New York State, stage the 1980 Winter Games. It was only applicant for these.

Russian officials have impressed IOC members with their plans for new and improved sports venues, both in the capital and in the Estonian city of Tallinn, where yachting regatta will take place. The mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Pronyslov, said press conference: "There will be visas for everyone."

Employees rally to 5146 work-in

Workers at Hawker Siddeley plants rallied to support a work-in on the cancelled 146 airliner project yesterday retrieved wings that had been stacked away and sent to allow management to enter a new office. A union official told a meeting that the work must be kept going to save the aviation industry. Meanwhile, Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of the Hawker Siddeley group, is to meet union executives today.

Lord Windlesham resigns

Lord Windlesham, aged 42, leader of theervative peers in the Lords since June, resigned yesterday to join ATV as joint managing director. Last night he left, replying to his resignation letter, expressed appreciation of his support. His successor, Lord Aberdare, appears to be Lord Aberdare, leader of the Tory peers. ATV is in Business Appointments. Page 22

Other pages

Pages 14 and 15
Gilks interprets the results of Kenya's elections which he says constitute a last warning to politicians to be the link between public money and public morals, but "is doing enough?" asks Ronald Buttrick. Levin turns his gaze on the stars and pages the astronomers.
New computer-dating service calls in aid of the signs of the zodiac.
Pages 11 and 12
European tournament results: Rugby a county championship match reports; Newbury, Wolverhampton and Carlisle games; Tennis: Rex Bellamy previews the man Cup.
Pages 16 and 17
Light on Edward VIII: Michael Ratcliffe on the long-awaited biography of the King; reviews of Nicholas Bethell's *The Last Days of the Titanic* and of *The Titanic's Last Voyage*, 1914-17; Olive Hamilton's *Paradise* and *The British*.
Page 19
From Mrs Harriett Wilson and others in Keith Joseph's speech; Lord Kennet on the fight for international energy; Mr R. C. Atkinson on the farm crisis in the West; Mr Norman Atkinson, MP, and others on the plans for industry.

Bomb possibly planted

Police officers investigating the explosion at Brooks's Club, St James's, on Tuesday night believe from the evidence so far that the bomb was planted in an ante-room adjacent to the main dining room and not lobbed in from Park Place as at first thought.

It is believed that the attackers chose the club as an "establishment" target and not as a military one. Brooks's has no serving officers among its members. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, was a guest in the club, but was not hurt. Page 2

Sugar deal criticized

Referring to the Common Market sugar deal negotiated in Luxembourg this week, a spokesman for Manbre and Garton, one of Britain's two cane-refining companies, said yesterday that the company believed the deal provided no long-term security and would not satisfy British requirements. A General and Municipal Worker's Union official said: "The EEC deal means cheap sugar now, doubtful supplies in the future and expensive sugar the day after tomorrow."

Private detective jailed

Barry Quartermain, a private detective, whose arrest, his counsel said, meant the end of the largest private espionage empire in this country, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined £500 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Page 4

'Concrete jungles': Manchester City Council recommended to spend £500,000 on improving the quality of life in its new housing areas.

France: M. Jobert, former foreign minister, launches attack on "traditional political classes" who no longer "correspond to the needs of the epoch".

South West Africa: Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, said South Africa will not relinquish control of the mandated territory.

Port subsidies: Study reveals financial advantages given to Continental port authorities.

Sweden: Eight-page Special Report. Geoffrey Smith in a front-page article explains how and why the Swedish economy has been able to continue forging ahead.

Leading articles: Energy conservation; The 1980 Olympics; The European Connection.

Arts, page 15
Jon Vickers interviewed by Alan Blyth; William Gaunt on the exhibition *The Destruction of the Country House*; and Irving Wardle on Alan Owen's *The Male of the Species*.

Obituaries, page 20
Professor Johannes Lindblom; Sir Charles Norton; Capt A. R. Moreton.

Business News, pages 21-27
Stock market: Evidence of profit taking; the FT ordinary share index ended 5.2 down at 199.7.

Financial Editor: Shareholder responsibilities in consortium bank; financing strains at Spillers; growth rate restored by Telephone Rentals.

Business features: Continental port subsidies are examined by Michael Bailey; Kenneth Owen discusses new concepts in ICL computer design.

Business diary: Embarrassment for the Stock Exchange arising from its power block leases; anxiety about business archives.

Letters: Case against a permanent rescue fund; opposition to British Leyland's policy on design copyright from Mr P. J. Brown.

Restrained Moscow welcome for Dr Kissinger

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Oct 23

Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, landed at Vnukovo airport, Moscow, this evening. After being greeted with a minimum of pomp and ceremony by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, he was driven to a guest house in the Lenin Hills.

There has been a rather sketchy press build-up for Dr Kissinger's visit. The main importance the Russians seem to attach to it is as a preliminary to a meeting between Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, and President Ford in the Soviet Far East, probably Vladivostok. By implication this would reduce Dr Kissinger's own role as a key negotiator.

Moscow regarded Dr Kissinger's recent Middle East tour with misgivings and hardly concealed its satisfaction that his trip to the Soviet Union, a diplomatic mission, yielded little or nothing beyond exchanging kisses with President Sadat.

The Russians also sense that Dr Kissinger's standing in Washington has been eroded since President Nixon's departure which is why they wish to deal directly with President Ford on important issues.

Dr Kissinger in Copenhagen and photograph, page 6

Five Greek junta leaders arrested at dawn and banished to an island

From Mario Mediano
Athens, Oct 23

Five leaders of the 1967 military coup, including Mr George Papadopoulos, the ousted President, were arrested at dawn today and banished to the Aegean island of Kea for security reasons.

The arrested include Mr Stylianos Pattakos and Mr Nikolaos Makarezos, both former deputy Prime Ministers, Major-General Michael Roufogalis, a retired officer and former head of intelligence, and former Colonel Ioannis Ladas, who was chief of the military police at the time of the coup, and later Minister of Social Services under Mr Papadopoulos.

Reliable sources said five security officers had sought General Demetrios Ioannidis, the retired chief of military police, at his home, but did not find him. Officials refused to elaborate but there were persistent rumours that the last dictator had fled. One minister said: "He did not sleep in his bed last night. The same source denied reports that the fallen strongman had barricaded himself in a military armoured unit camp at Kenechra, near Corinth.

Later, a Government spokesman said that there was no question of banishing General Ioannidis as "there is no evidence he cooperated with the others". The statement did not rule out the possibility that he might have fled. There were strong rumours about arrests of senior junta leaders.

The five junta leaders were told by security police officers that they were being exiled for "conspiratorial activity". They were allowed to pack a suitcase before being driven in police cars to a naval base near Athens from where they were taken by a gunboat to Kea, some 38 miles south-east of Athens.

The orders of exile were signed jointly by the Ministers of Justice and Public Order, on the basis of legislation empowering them to banish anyone who is considered to be a threat to state security.

Mr Solon Ghikas, the Minister of Public Order, said that the Government was determined to thwart any suspicious moves of those who had been responsible for seven years of dictatorship. He said of the banished: "They were engaged in conspiratorial activities threatening the people's tranquillity and peace, at a time when the Greeks are being called upon to exercise their sovereign right to vote, thus completing the restoration of democratic legality."

The minister added that by banishing them there was no fear that they might flee while a judicial inquiry against them, on charges of high treason, was in progress. Another official statement said that the five "through their actions, contacts, and manifestations, tried to disturb the tranquillity and security of the country, as well as to incite others to commit unlawful actions."

There was no indication of the nature of the alleged conspiracy. The Government ordered on September 25 that Mr Papadopoulos should be placed under house arrest. This came after press reports that he might attempt to organize a political party or hold a press conference.

Government sources asserted today that Mr Papadopoulos had been isolated because of attempts to resume contacts with some of his principal military aides.

The Government's action came after criminal proceedings had been started against Mr Papadopoulos, General Roufogalis and 28 others in connection with the massacre at Athens Polytechnic. The banishment may have been dictated by several other reasons—one of them the physical safety of the former junta leaders.

Already an Athens lawyer, claiming to be acting on behalf of Mr Papadopoulos, had sued for illegal detention the police officer in charge of the guard at the former leader's seaside villa. Their exile is based on a 1935 law as amended by the junta itself.

First reports from the island of Kea said that the five had been taken to a third class hotel at Korissia, a seaside resort. Mr Papadopoulos, Mr Pattakos, and General Roufogalis were later seen lunching at a taverna guarded by three officers and 15 men of the gendarmerie. People were allowed to approach them but not talk to them.

Photograph, page 9



Uncollected rubbish in a Glasgow street as the strike of public service workers continues. (Details, page 2.)

Dispute delaying 2m letters likely to end

By Our Labour Staff

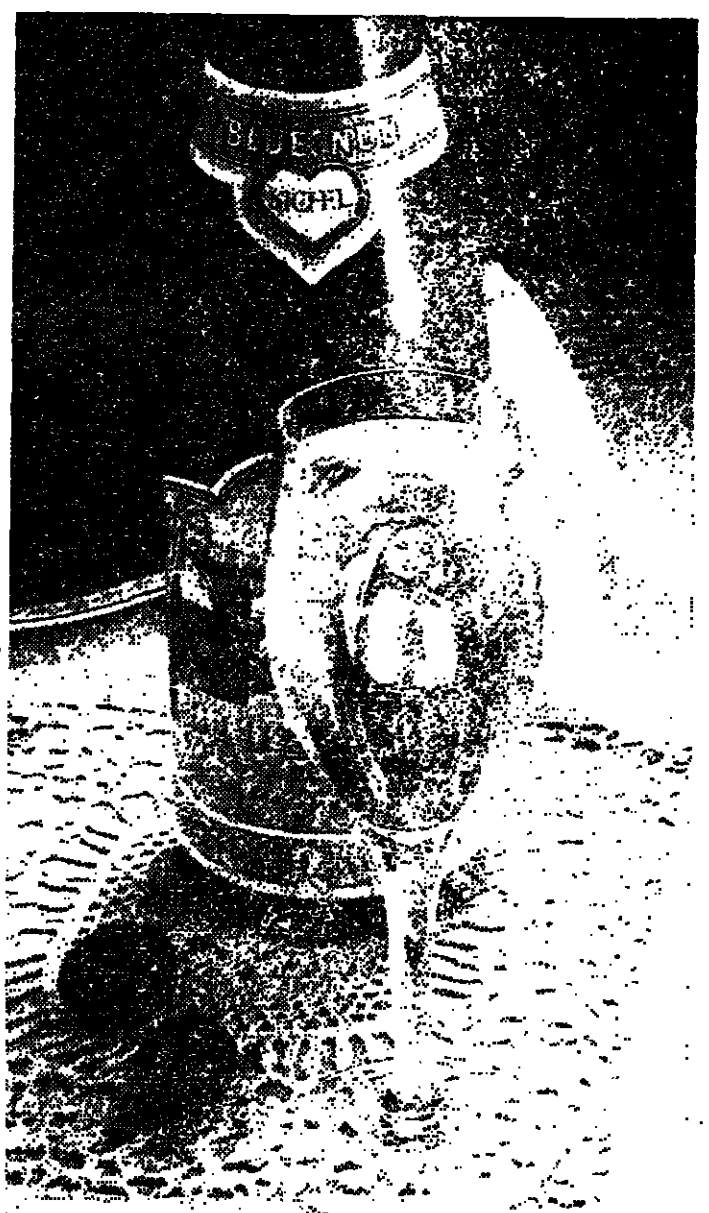
The dispute that has caused long delays in deliveries and a backlog of two million letters to the London WC1 and WC2 districts is likely to be called off today.

At the end of three days of negotiations last night, local officials of the Union of Post Office Workers agreed to ask the 900 workers involved to end their ban on overtime and Sunday working. The men were demanding that they should have a right to time off at the end of shifts when there was no work to do. At present it is at the discretion of supervisors.

The Post Office was unable to say how long it would take to clear the backlog.

The union said that postmen at the New Oxford Street sorting office, which covers the two districts, would be guaranteed 20 minutes off at the end of every shift if there was no work for them to do, and more time at the discretion of supervisors.

All United Kingdom mail services with France, except surface parcels, were suspended yesterday because of a labour dispute in France. Mail already posted will be held by the Post Office.



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Blue Nun from SICHEL
right through the meal.

HOME NEWS

Mr Jenkins is ready to reexamine Young Persons Act in face of big rise in serious juvenile crime

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Scarborough

Faced with a disturbing increase in serious juvenile crime, the Government is ready to reexamine the working of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969. Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, told the annual conference of the Police Federation yesterday at Scarborough that he was perfectly willing to look, with my colleagues, at any deficiencies, whether of concept or of execution, which it is thought could practically be dealt with.

His promise comes with the announcement of a rise of a fifth in crime for all age groups during the first six months of this year. The figure is not broken down by age groups, but it is safe to assume that juvenile crime contributes much to it. Generally, crimes of violence rose much less steeply at only 3 per cent, but criminal damage, burglary and theft each increased by more than a fifth.

In his speech, Mr Jenkins said the increase in serious juvenile offences was "perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the whole crime pattern". In 1973, convictions of the over-17s fell quite sharply, as they had the year before that. But in 1974, the opposite trend, in both 1972 and 1973.

Delegates at the conference applauded his comment that the rise inevitably raised some questions about the Children and Young Persons Act of 1969. "It is not," he said, "a lack of police resources with which to fulfil its purposes. This I believe is a much greater source of weakness than any diminution in the power of the courts."

Earlier Sergeant Leslie Male, a federation's chairman, pressed concern about "the increase in all kinds of

juvenile crime from football hooliganism to robbery", a concern which Mr Jenkins acknowledged afterwards in his speech.

Mr Male said: "Unfortunately the remedies which have been applied during recent years have failed and it is about time we had a different approach". He praised a suggestion that parents should be made responsible, in law, for the misdeeds of their children. "It is an idea that is worth serious consideration and may do more to impress upon parents the necessity to control the activities of their children and might—I only say might—help to alleviate the problem", he said.

Mr Jenkins's promise was welcomed by Mr Brian Rowland, a fraternal delegate to the conference as secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association.

Mr Rowland told me: "Governmental changes have meant that this Act has not worked in the way it was originally tabled before Parliament. As a result it had led to a vast increase in juvenile crime. Mr Jenkins will have to look at providing more sensible custodial treatment for young offenders. This is an example of Acts of Parliament being made with no subsequent provision for their proper implementation."

During his speech Mr Jenkins gave the latest figures of police strength. The national figure is 100,817, an increase of 25,000 in the first nine months of 1974. Recruitment had totalled 4,880 so far this year, a slightly lower rate of intake than in 1973, Mr Jenkins said.

Wastage in 1973 went up by 26 per cent and at 4,580 for the first nine months of this year, had remained at about that 1973 level. That was too high, but at least it had not continued to rise. Nevertheless, there was little room for satisfaction about the strength of many forces.

On pay, which many policemen feel is the key to the strength of the force, Mr Jenkins said: "The further pay review that the Police Council has in hand is a recognition that more needs to be done."

Mr Jenkins, who during the election campaign criticised ideas about private armies, said: "Law enforcement is certainly not a job for privately recruited, hastily assembled, politically motivated amateurs."

Mr Male said earlier: "Law enforcement is a matter for professionals and can only be carried out by the full-time, highly trained, professional British police. Over the years we have seen an enormous increase in the number of people employed by private security organizations and, indeed, it is no strange sight nowadays to see armoured trucks carrying gangs of helmeted, club-carrying men carrying round business streets. It is an unpleasant sight; a distasteful experience for our people and one which policemen certainly would like to see discouraged."

Referring to industrial disputes, Mr Male said the Police Federation saw no justification whatever for a change in the law on picketing.

"The law is quite clear and it is quite simple, picketing is lawful so long as it is peaceful. It is when it becomes disorderly or violent or there is obstruction that it becomes unlawful and the suggestion that pickets should be given the authority, no, not authority but power, to stop vehicles, is bordering on lunacy and would most certainly lead to an increase in disorder, accompanied by violence and serious injury."

When violence did occur it was because of the headbatters and agitators, most of whom were not workers and not directly involved in the dispute.



Rail guard killed: Mr William Welland, aged 46, a railway guard from Exeter, was killed in a crash involving two goods trains near Bridgwater, Somerset, early yesterday. Part of the wreckage is seen above. Two other men were injured.

The accident occurred when a goods train from Derby to Plymouth crashed into the rear of a local goods train. Mr Welland was trapped in the Derby locomotive. Firemen fought their way through water, crawled through a hole to find him under twisted steel. They worked under the wreckage of a goods wagon balanced on the locomotive roof. Other wagons were thrown into a field. Freight was piled up to 25ft high in places.

32,500-acre estate in Scotland to be sold

By Gerald Ely

Fifty square miles of Scotland is to be sold by Lady Sutherland. The property is the Loch Choire estate, which covers about 32,500 acres in the heart of Sutherland, and is one of the best known sporting estates in the country, as well as one of the most remote.

Valuing such a property in the present state of the market is not easy, but something over £1m is expected. It has been part of the estate of the Earls of Sutherland since the thirteenth century and the sale is

part of a rationalization policy to preserve and maintain the rest of the family holding in Sutherland, which amounts to about a further 100,000 acres. Strutt and Parker, the agents dealing with the private treaty sale, are to market it internationally.

Although offering every kind of sport, Loch Choire is primarily a deer forest with a natural population of about 1,800 head. An average of 45 stags and 80 hinds are shot each year. There is salmon fishing over six miles of the river Mallart, and trout fishing in Loch Choire itself.

£100m marina plan 'could include council flats'

Housing associated with the £100m marina at Black Rock, Brighton, could include council flats as well as luxurious homes, Mr David Hodges, the architect, told a public inquiry at Brighton yesterday.

"There will undoubtedly be need to cater for yachtsmen and others who cannot afford the highest prices," he said. "The company will wish to meet this need by providing reasonably priced accommodation down to the lowest limits the economics of building construction will permit."

Critics of the scheme maintain that it will be a million-

aires' playground. Mr Hodges added: "There may be the need to incorporate some subsidized local authority housing and the scheme is so designed that it could be incorporated."

He thought the marina could make a useful contribution to the housing needs of the area. A maximum of 1,500,000 square feet of residential space had been included in the project. It was impossible to predict what the demand would be in the 1980s, when the scheme would be completed, and the 1,450 flats envisaged now would be built only if there was a demand for them.

House title insurance scheme is launched

By Marcel Berlins

The controversial United States system of title insurance in house buying was launched in England yesterday. Lord George-Brown, chairman of the firm introducing it, said it would cut conveyancing costs and delays in completing property transactions by up to a half.

Under the scheme, run by Stewart Title Guarantee Company, the British subsidiary of one of the biggest American companies in this field, the buyer of a house is guaranteed that the title to it is valid. If any defects in title are found, he is guaranteed compensation for any loss.

Both the Law Society and the British Legal Association have already criticized the scheme as being unnecessary. A statement by the British Legal Association spoke of the legal risks buyers and sellers of property would be taking.

Mr John Adams, a member of the land law committee, said the title guarantee company envisaged that it might be acting for three parties, the buyer, seller and building societies which might lead to conflict of interest.

There has also been disquiet because guarantee policies are to be dealt with through the company's office in Houston, Texas, and if a claim is not settled, it might be necessary to sue in Texas courts.

The scheme has, however, received the approval of the out-price conveyancing body, the National House Owners' Society, whose general manager, Mr Wilfred Heywood, is now the managing director of Stewart Title, and of the Property Transfer Association, which is involved in similar work. Lord George-Brown emphasized that solicitors would be used wherever the law required it. The final deed of transfer would be drawn up by a solicitor, drawn from a panel which had already been recruited.

City aims to improve its concrete jungles

By John Chatteris

Manchester The housing committee of Manchester City Council yesterday recommended expenditure more than £500,000 over the next 18 months to improve the quality of life in its frequently criticized new housing areas.

The city council will be asked to approve the expenditure of £700 on the recruitment of extra resident caretakers, a further work-study programme to be undertaken and the provision of "flying squad" of cleaners with specialized equipment.

The committee also recommended the expenditure of 1,000 in the next year on painting trees, the provision of meads and gardens, and a real look at its new housing areas, some of which have the title of concrete jungles.

Manchester's daunting post-war slum clearance is in sight of completion there have been many clashes between the city and the authority over the new housing areas, many of them concerned with litter clearance and the use of recreational facilities.

The committee accepted a report by Mr Graham

Goodhead, director of housing, the city architect and the city treasurer recommending the expenditure of £200,000 on better landscaping, further planting of trees and shrubs, and other amenities, much of which had to be removed from earlier budgets.

Councillor Allan Roberts, committee chairman, described the proposal as revolutionary. He added: "What we are going to do is to go back and look again and identify what can be done to improve people's lives."

On the proposals for increased expenditure on the cleaning of staircases and passages in blocks of flats and decked housing which do not even have the benefit of Manchester rain falling directly upon them, he said: "The original idea of expecting people collectively to sweep up their own immediate areas simply has not worked. On difficult ground, the whole community is affected."

Mr William Heppeell, the city architect, said that although there had been vandalism in areas where trees and shrubs had been planted, enough had been left for a rich environment. One reason for recommending allotments and private flower beds was to involve the tenants with their surroundings.

Farmers to kill calves in feeding protest

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Farmers in one of England's main livestock areas decided yesterday to start slaughtering calves. They maintain that the animals face starvation this winter because of the high cost and scarcity of fodder in the western half of the country.

Mr Samuel Badger, secretary of the Shropshire branch of the National Farmers' Union, said: "We are hoping that the NFU will help us with the slaughtering plan by organizing it nationally, but if this cannot be done, our members will do it on a county basis. The slaughtering will be carefully controlled and supervised, and will be carried out humanely. The number may go into hundreds."

A delegation from union headquarters, led by Sir Henry Plumb, the president, had talks at the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. Sir Henry said that he could not answer for what individual livestock producers might do to back their case for government aid.

The NFU may hold an emergency council meeting in the next few days to decide how far to support the appeals that are flooding in from county branches in livestock-producing areas. The Derbyshire branch called yesterday for strong, positive and demonstrative action to support the union's appeal for Government aid to the beef cattle sector.

Herefordshire farmers supported Welsh appeals for the union's headquarters to coordinate direct action by farmers to stop imports of beef.

LSD to Sydney plan fails

An attempt to export LSD to Australia went wrong when customs officers at Sydney intercepted an envelope marked "Photographs, with care". At Croydon yesterday David John Hall, aged 23, data controller, of Greenview Avenue, Shirley, admitted supplying 800 LSD tablets and was jailed for 10 months.

Notice of appeal against sentence as given.

Murt told about bugging in nily sex 'trial'

A man alleged to have lured a Pakistani by stab at a "family trial" told Crown Court yesterday he had not intended to kill. Akhtar, aged 18, of 18 Street, Liversedge, Shire, denies murdering named Younis, also of 18 Street, and conspiring to him grievous bodily harm. Mohammed Farced, aged 39, Mohammed Zamir, aged 29, of 18 Street, were acquitted and released on bail pending guilty to causing grievous bodily harm to Mr Younis.

Akhtar said his sister Begum, who was married to Farced, had admitted a relationship with him but said that he had not intended to kill.

trial continues today.

Public lending right move expected soon

A decision should be made soon on which method should be used to pay authors for their library borrowings of their books once the public lending right is introduced by the Government.

Logica, a firm of computer management consultants, has been investigating ways of making payments proportional either to library book purchases, or to the number of times books are borrowed, and will report to the Department of Education and Science at the end of the month.

The company would not disclose whether its report favours either of the two methods, but said that while the purchase-based scheme was simpler in concept, the loan-based scheme was regarded as fairer by authors.

Community arts grant 'threat to theatre'

By Smith Gooling

Reporters suggestion that the Arts Council should stop supporting established arts organizations and obligations built up over years would have "very serious implications". Sir Hugh T. secretary-general of the Council, said in London yesterday.

Commenting on a working proposal that £250,000 be spent on community arts, the Council's obligations to the arts last year attracted more than £500,000 people, Sir Hugh said. Between 5,500,000 and four million opera seats were sold in theatres and towns, not London, many outside London, were examples of the work that would be destroyed if the Council decided to withdraw its support from established arts organizations, he said.

A Council was being proposed, there were adequate funds, a committee going to enable to be made.

word to the party's report. "At the present time we do not know what our grant-in-aid for 1975-76 will be, but against the background of the present economic climate we may be faced with a similar situation next year."

Unless the Council sees a considerable improvement in its government grant in real terms, it may well be impossible to provide the sums proposed in the report."

Nevertheless, the foreword adds, in evaluating priorities for the next financial year the Council would have in mind the recommendation that some additional finance should be made available to community arts and that that should be administered along lines proposed in the report for a two-year period, after which there would be a further review.

The working party, set up in January after an increasing number of applications to the Arts Council in recent years for support of community arts activities, dealt with two fundamental questions: what are the community arts and should the Arts Council be involved?

working with the present regional arts associations: an additional officer to deal with community arts matters; the Scottish and Welsh arts councils to be asked to consider appropriate means of supporting community arts; the allocation of £250,000, with appropriate additions for Scotland and Wales, and an approach, if necessary, to be made to the Under-Secretary of State with responsibility for the arts for an additional grant; and a review of support arrangements after two years.

The working party says it sees in the realm of community arts, perhaps more than any other, an opportunity for the closest cooperation between the Council and its regional associations.

"It seems to us undesirable that a dichotomy should be allowed to develop in which the regional arts associations are thought to be concerned with promoting popular involvement in the arts, while the Arts Council is regarded as the mainstay of the established arts for the benefit of the few."

Community Arts, Report of the Community Arts Working Party, Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1Y 0AU; 20p.

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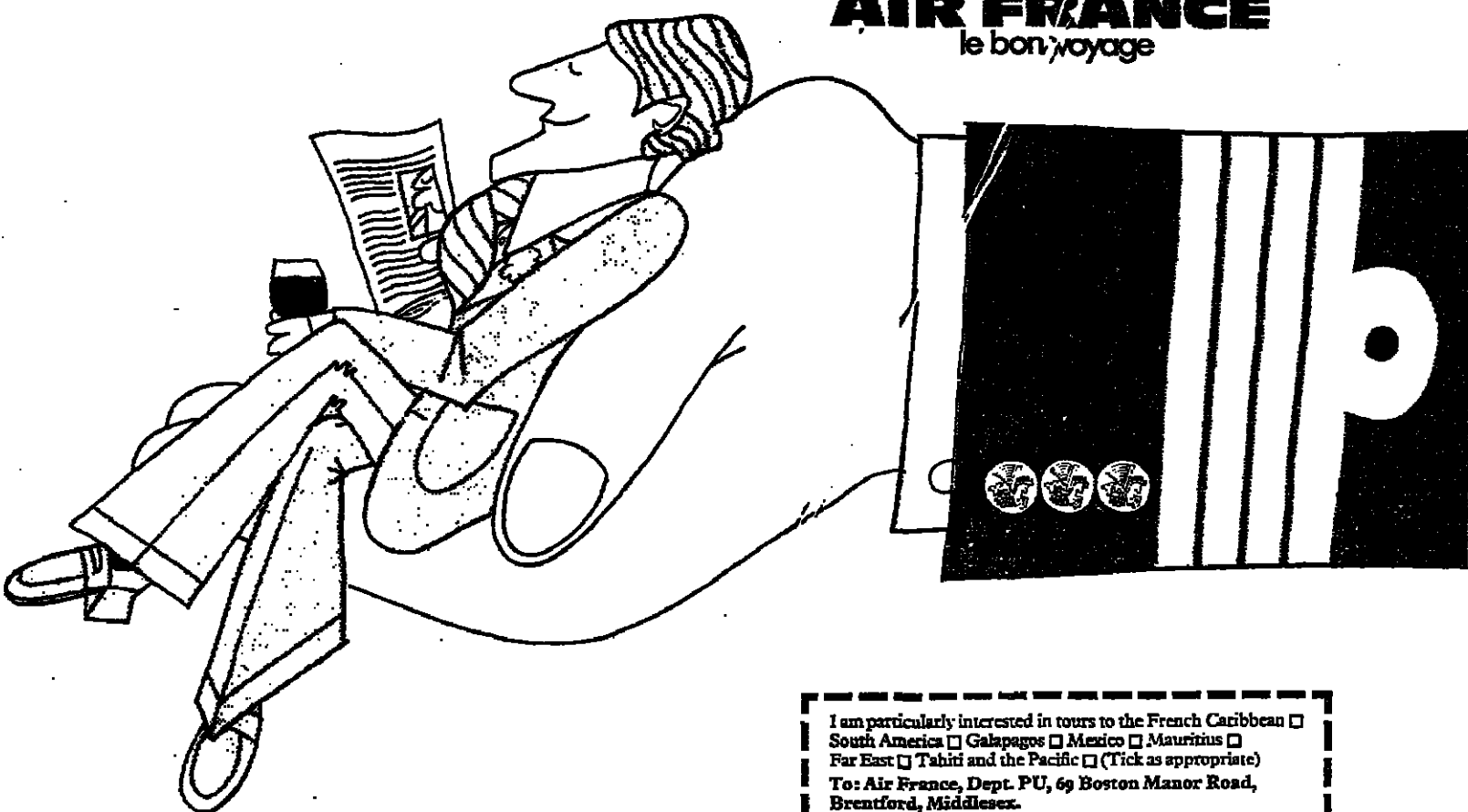
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HOME NEWS

Three years' jail for head of private espionage empire with 'Watergate armoury' of devices

Barry Quartermain, a private detective, described in court as "Sherlock Holmes, The Saint, and Callan rolled into one", was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined £500 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The court heard defending counsel say that his network of private detective agencies had a veritable "Watergate armoury" of advanced bugging devices and electronic equipment, which was used to obtain information for clients.

Mr Quartermain's arrest, his counsel said, meant the end of the largest private espionage empire in this country.

Mr Quartermain, aged 39, of Balclava Road, Surbiton, Surrey, pleaded guilty to eight charges involving conspiracy to trick government officials, local authorities and police departments to divulge confidential information; contravening the Wireless Telegraphy Act by using bugging devices; perverting justice by constructing false evidence for divorce; and obtaining three passports with false names.

The court heard that when Mr Quartermain had an affair with his secretary-receptionist, he framed her with a love note and red nylon panties to enable her to get a divorce on the ground of adultery.

In other instances Mr Quartermain and his agents pretended to be making inquiries on behalf of official bodies or the police in order to extract information from government officials, local authorities and the police.

He and his agents had also

used bugging devices, tape recorders and other gadgets to obtain information. They had dressed as Post Office engineers to tap telephone wires and "bug" homes and telephones.

Mr Jeffrey Thomas, QC, for the defence, spoke of the work of the government "leakages squad" which had brought Mr Quartermain and others to justice.

"That investigation marked the beginning of the decline and fall of the largest private espionage empire in this country," Mr Thomas said.

Mr Thomas said that what Mr Quartermain had done had come about by pressure of work and anxiety to take short cuts in his quest for information. He was a ruined man. His organization and his marriage had collapsed and he had only £8,000 in the bank.

Passing sentence, Judge Lawson, QC, said: "It seems to me that you were a thorough-going disgrace to a profession which I venture to hope, although disliked by a number of people, is a profession which has certain standards of honesty and integrity."

"The offences which you committed were in the technical. You stooped to every sort of dirty and dishonest trick to obtain evidence. Where no evidence was available, you manufactured it."

The judge said the case of the love note and the red nylon panties was the worst because Mr Quartermain had done it for his own ends.

The sentence would have been much heavier but he had taken into account the private detective's good works for charity and the fact that he had

served six weeks of trial by pleading guilty.

Peter French, aged 41, a private investigator, of Alexandra Road, Kingston upon Thames, who had worked for Mr Quartermain and admitted one charge of contravening the Wireless Telegraphy Act, was fined £250 and ordered to pay £250 towards prosecution costs.

Mr Quartermain was also ordered to pay £1,000 towards prosecution costs.

Earlier Mr Thomas said in mitigation that private inquiry agents had never been particularly well known for following the Queen's rules on all occasions and from time to time got up to tricks.

So often the course adopted by Mr Quartermain and his lieutenants was for the sake of speed. For example, they would telephone the car registration office for information about a car owner rather than spend much time following that person's car to his home to establish his identity.

Nobody was put at risk. No home was entered unless the owner of the property had given prior consent.

Mr Quartermain built up a veritable Watergate armoury of sophisticated bugging devices, electronic equipment and James Bond gadgets.

"In reality Mr Quartermain and his firm were living in cloud-cuckoo-land of their own making because by and large the gadgets were not only expensive but did not even work."

Mr Thomas said that telephone tapping was not an offence known in law. He also referred to an exposé in *The Guardian* in May, 1971, when that paper's journalist had made

inquiries at a bank about the account of two of their colleagues and had obtained the information within 48 hours.

That had demonstrated the ease with which government and public departments, banks and private employers disclosed information almost to anybody, though there had since been a tightening-up.

The difficulty, Mr Thomas said, was that Mr Quartermain was running such a large firm that he had to have recourse from time to time to bugging. Of the 39 references in the case to telephone tapping only 11 instances in fact amounted to a violation of the law.

It had been suggested that Mr Quartermain had fled the country to South Africa, but the true position was not quite like that. He felt in need of a rest because he was in a highly nervous condition.

The reason he had false passports was that he was known to the Special Branch and if he left the country in his own name and passport, it would have been recorded by them.

Mr Quartermain had made frequent television broadcasts and written frequently for newspapers about how he used bugging devices. For that reason he had to have a false passport when leaving the country, but it was not his intention to leave permanently.

Mr Thomas said Mr Quartermain had a strong sense of public duty and had contributed to charity. Once he had been involved in evicting squatters, and the fees he obtained for that, and television and radio broadcasts and newspaper interviews, he gave to the wives of the squatters and for food for their children.



Miss Bridget McEwen has become the first woman engineer at the Rolls-Royce engines division at Leavesden, Hertfordshire.

Gas safety ruling appalling, judge says

A High Court judge said yesterday that the gas safety rules, some consumers had to be advised to keep the bathroom window open while using a gas water heater.

Mr Justice Michael Davies is hearing an action by Mrs Pamela Pusey, of Rosslyn Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex, against the North Thames Gas Board for damages over her husband's death from carbon monoxide poisoning in an inadequately ventilated bathroom. She contends that her husband's death was due to the negligence of the board, which denies liability.

Mr Neil Hart, a gas board engineer and investigator, said that if Mr John Pusey had opened the window while running his bath there would not have been enough poisonous gas to cause his death.

The judge asked: "Does the gas board expect, in January in the thick of an English winter, that people should keep their windows open?"

Mr Hart replied that windows were not a "suitable means of ventilation", but should be opened if there were no other means.

The hearing continues today.

Smuggled guns hidden in hired cars, QC says

From Our Correspondent

Three men smuggled guns from Southampton to Northern Ireland in hired cars obtained with a stolen driving licence, the prosecution alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

The case was detected when a mechanic at the car hire company noticed a screw missing from a door trim and found three rifle magazines hidden in the door compartment, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, told the jury.

Peter Short, aged 32, a bricklayer, of Blakeney Road, Millbrook, Southampton; Patrick McCarty, aged 31, a shaver, of Forster Road, Southampton; and Robert James O'Rawe, aged 29, unemployed, of Earl Street, Belfast, all pleaded not guilty to conspiring to contravene the Firearms Act, 1968, and Explosive Substances Act, 1983, between August last year and last May.

Mr Short has denied illegally possessing three 20-round magazines for M16 rifles, and Mr Short has pleaded not guilty to conspiring to contravene the Firearms Act, 1968, and Explosive Substances Act, 1983, between August last year and April this year.

Sir Peter told the jury that the licence belonging to Mr Roberts, of Mount Pleasant Road, Exeter, was stolen while he slept in a park in Southampton last July. It was later used to hire a car at the Swan car rental offices in Bristol.

Gelignite and M16 Armalite rifles were hidden in cavities behind the door panels and underneath the back seats of the cars, Sir Peter alleged. "They were driven from Southampton to Liverpool and then taken by ferry to Belfast, where the contraband cargo was unloaded. The whole operation turned on the stolen driving licence."

After the mechanic, Mr Brian Hawkins, had discovered the rifle magazines other cars hired in the name of Mr Roberts were examined and traces of explosives were found, Sir Peter said.

Mr Short had said he visited Belfast in one of the hired cars in April to see a girl. Sir Peter asked: "Was it a romantic expedition? If it was, it was an expensive way of going. But you may think he carried something more lethal than a lover."

Whether the motives were political or mercenary was irrelevant. "The Crown says these three entered into an enterprise to transport firearms and explosives to Northern Ireland."

10 divers training to set up safety standards

As part of a plan to set up rigorous working and safety standards for commercial divers, the Ministry of Defence is putting 10 civilians through a pilot training scheme at the Marine Services Training School at Rosyth Dockyard. A week ago experts at a medical conference in Aberdeen voiced concern about the hazards facing divers in the North Sea oil industry.

The trainees have completed five weeks of the 11-week course. Mr William Shepherd, the school superintendent, said yesterday that the men here are being trained to dive to maximum depth of 160ft. Safety and diving standards are rigorously applied and the course is a tough one. We train all our own ministry divers and have from time to time trained those of other navies."

Divers are being asked to work in some oilfields as far down as 600ft. The training services agency for the Government's Manpower Services Commission has set up a working party on the matter and hopes to publish its report next week.

It is estimated that 600 divers will be needed for North Sea oil by 1980 and to train such a number a new and comprehensive school costing about £2m would almost certainly require to be built near very deep water facilities.

Professor Alan Thompson, joint chairman of a Scottish universities' study group into North Sea oil, said: "After the nationwide concern that has been expressed in recent weeks about dangers to divers in the North Sea, it is welcome to see the lead taken by a government-sponsored body that this lack has contributed to the very serious underachievement of many immigrant pupils."

A recent survey by the commission of local authorities with a high proportion of immigrants has shown that the provision of teacher training courses on the needs of minority groups has not improved since 1970 despite the call for more such courses in the 1972 White Paper, *Education: A Framework for Expansion*.

The commission says that only 15 per cent of primary school teachers and 3 per cent of secondary school teachers in areas of high immigrant concentrations have attended courses of this kind.

Mr Tim Ottewill, the commission's senior education officer, said that Manchester, Birmingham and all the outer London boroughs, except Waltham Forest and Ealing had yet to appoint a special officer to deal with the needs of immigrants.

In Manchester and other places the officer who looked after immigrants dealt mainly with special education for the handicapped and educationally subnormal. That was an unfortunate combination.

Mr Alan Little, director of reference and technical services, said that a survey of the reading ages of 11-year-olds in inner London had shown that black children, even though many had been born in this country, were on average one year behind their white contemporaries.

Mrs Susan Gardiner, reference officer, who wrote the

More scope at Cambridge for women

A report published today from a committee of senior members under the chairmanship of Sir John Glynne, of Newnham College, Cambridge, says that colleges that have amended their statutes to permit the admission of women, will be able to do so during this decade.

But it says it does not seem feasible for more than two universities to begin to admit women in any one year.

A second report, by a joint working party of senior college tutors and students says that the number of women should be increased in the remaining years of the decade; that there should be a gradual increase in the number of mixed colleges; and that the men's colleges considering mixed residence should normally plan communities with not less than 25 to 30 per cent women.

Black children's needs not recognized, group complains

By Tim Devlin

Education Correspondent

Few teachers in towns with many immigrants have had special training in teaching a multicultural class of children. Some local education authorities which cover such towns have not appointed an officer solely responsible for the needs of minority groups. That is despite the fact that three quarters of the officer's salary would be paid for by a government grant.

Those facts emerge in a report by the Community Relations Commission published today.

It calls for more courses for teachers in multicultural areas, to be run in the schools where they teach. There have been only a handful of such courses and the commission believes

that this lack has contributed to the very serious underachievement of many immigrant pupils.

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Mrs Susan Gardiner, reference officer, who wrote the

report, said that courses run at teachers' centres and by colleges of education were often useful for thrashing out how English should be taught as a second language. But often teachers could not persuade their schools to put into practice what they had learned.

The advantage of a school-based course, such as one recently run at St Anne's School, Ealing, was that the whole school became involved and the teachers discussed the particular difficulty faced by the school. Those courses should be run in cooperation with special advisers from the local authority and other experts, she said.

In-service Education of Teachers in Multicultural Areas (Community Relations Commission, 15-16 Bedford Street, London WC2E 9RL, 60p).

Mr D. H. Grattan, BBC controller of educational broadcasting, said the authorities would like to see a greater flexibility in the regulations, but it was a complex process. It had involved three or four years' negotiating with various unions involved.

Using Broadcasters in Schools (BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High St, London, W1M 4AA. Available from November 1).

Independent education programmes may be recorded only

Rangers to pay family £26,621 for Ibrox death

The family of one of the 66 football supporters killed in the 1971 Ibrox stadium disaster was awarded £26,621 damages against Rangers Football Club yesterday.

The action was regarded as a test case and opens the way for more than sixty other cases. In the judgment made public yesterday, Sheriff J. Irvine Smith blamed Rangers' board of directors for the accident and criticised evidence given by Rangers' representatives during the 14-day hearing in May at Glasgow Sheriff Court.

He cast serious doubts on the evidence by members of the club's board and its former manager, Mr David White. He said: "There is, I fear, no escape from the conclusion that their evidence cannot be rejected as unreliable and untrue."

Mrs Margaret Dougan, of Feilley Road, Clydebank, was awarded £19,621 herself and £3,500 for each of her two sons. She had claimed a total of £36,000.

The disaster, the worst in the history of British football, happened in January, 1971, as home-going crowds were met by supporters barging back up the steps at Ibrox stadium. The victims were trampled, suffocated and crushed against the steel railings.

In brief

Detective cleared of corruption

A charge of corruption against Det Constable Alvar Humphreys, of Birmingham, was dismissed yesterday by Mr John Milward, the stipendiary magistrate.

The officer had been accused of conspiring with others to pervert the course of justice by preventing the prosecution of motoring offenders.

Rise for TUC staff

The TUC has reached agreement with its hundred office staff on a minimum of £30 a week and protection of earnings against rises in the cost of living. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said it was within the social contract.

Victim gets £72,500

An agreed settlement of £72,500 damages and costs for Thomas Charles Hillier of Skelmersdale, who suffered brain and eye injuries in a motorway accident, was announced in the High Court at Liverpool yesterday.

Remanded again

Mr Peter Godbar, a former Hongkong police chief who is awaiting extradition proceedings to face a charge of accepting a bribe, was again remanded in custody at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Milench trial date

The trial of Ronald Milench on 15 charges, including forgery and attempting to obtain £35,000 by deception, has been fixed for November 8, at Salford Crown Court.

£20,000 car ambush

Three raiders, one believed to be armed, grabbed £20,000 from a cashier after ambushing his car in Glasgow Road, Rutherglen, yesterday.

Village bumps

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SOHO, 47 Brewer St
ST JOHN'S WOOD, 37 St John's Wood Ter
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CAMBRIDGE, 18 Chesham Rd
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GLoucester, 12 Hillhouse Rd, Blackhall
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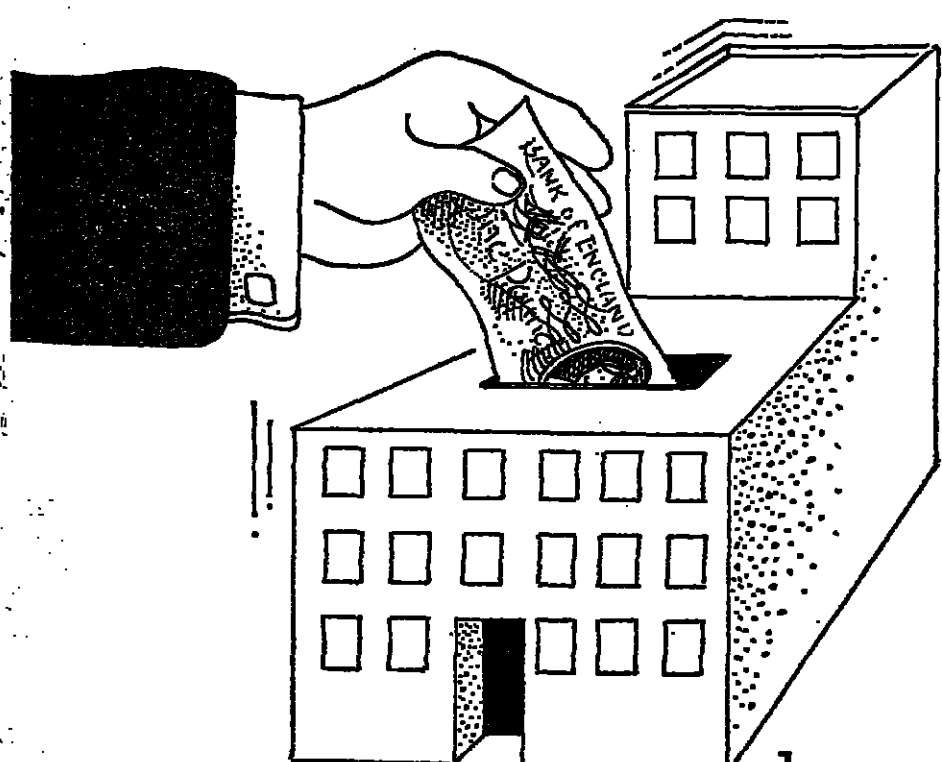
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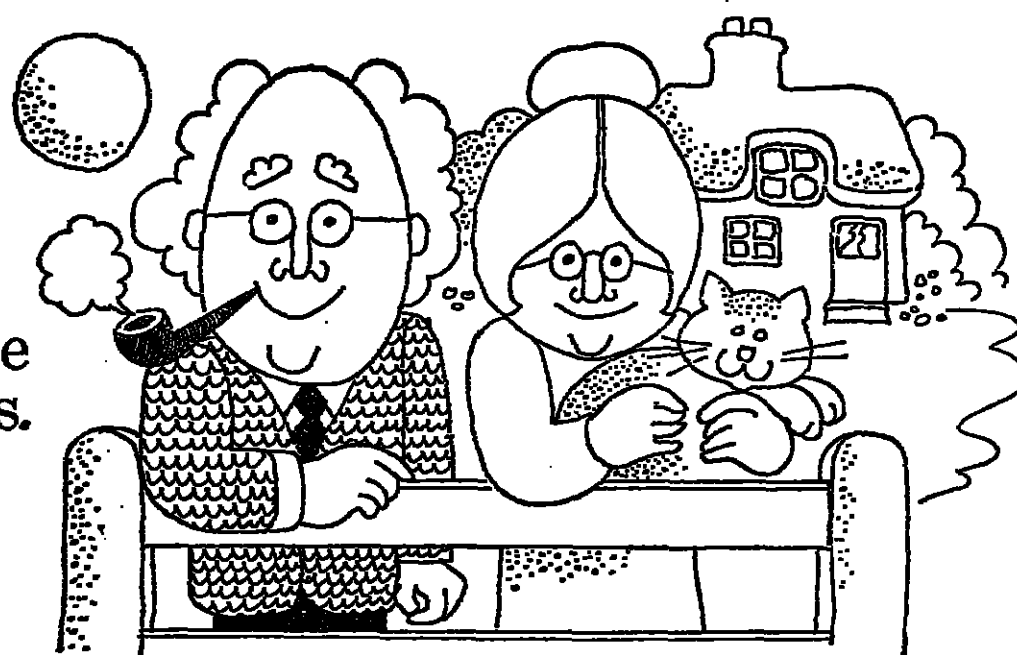
The public...

because the taxes which companies pay on their profits mean that more can be spent on schools, hospitals, houses and pensions. If the Government could not get profits from companies, personal taxes would be higher.



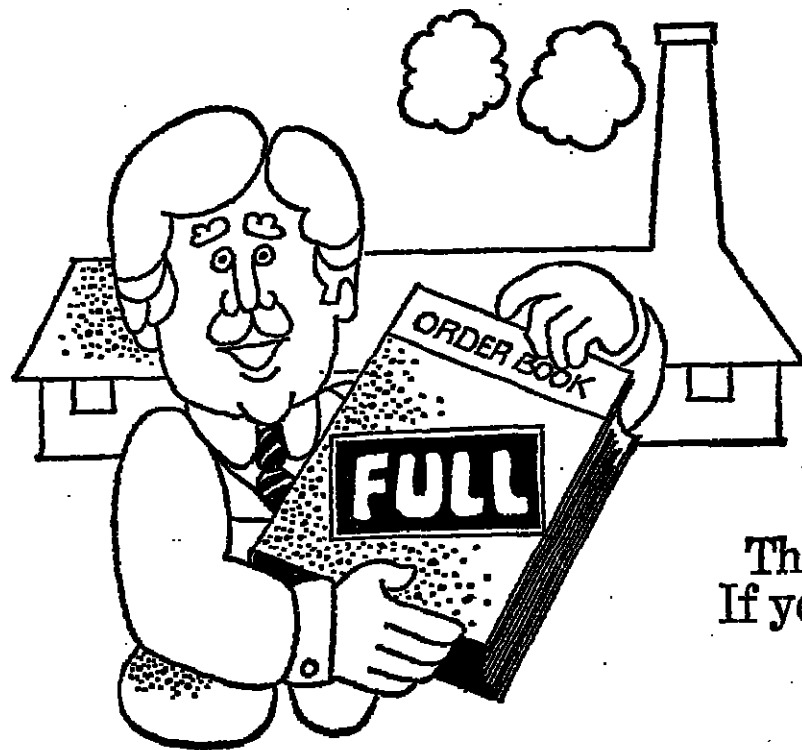
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WEST EUROPE

M Jobert attempts to create new image of Gaullism

From Richard Wiss Paris, Oct 23

M. Michel Jobert, the former Foreign Minister under President Pompidou, has all the summer been specialising in waspish verbal attacks on President Giscard d'Estaing. But now he has launched a broadside attack on what he calls the "traditional political classes". They no longer "correspond to the needs of the epoch which is now opening", he said in a broadcast last night.

Not forgetting one of his typical phrases against M. Giscard d'Estaing who refused to give him a post after the May elections, M. Jobert said that the French people did not need "a top magician or a television personality to present a fashionable show."

What they most needed was a "fair-minded father," as he put it, "who will treat them as adults, telling them where France now really stands." M. Jobert and M. Giscard d'Estaing dislike each other's style quite as much as their conflicting political philosophies.

The fair-minded father is, in French terms, easily identifiable as General de Gaulle. This indeed seems to be the underlying inspiration of the "Democracy Movement" which M. Jobert is patiently trying to create on a national scale. He has already begun to tour the provinces, but the actual launching, originally planned for this autumn, has now been put back until early next year.

M. Jobert was, among the senior members of the Messmer Government, the one who lost the most when President Pompidou died in April. After supporting M. Giscard d'Estaing's Gaullist rival, M. Jacques Chabrier-Deinas in the electoral battle, M. Jobert lost the foreign portfolio he so evidently loved.

In the 12 months that he held it he saw his public opinion poll ratings rocket as he re-

peatedly skirmished with Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, over petrol, Europe and Atlantic relations.

M. Jobert has just published a 300-page political autobiography calling it *Memoirs for the Future* clearly conveying the message that a man with such exhilarating memories in the past service of France could well serve again one day.

Gaullism, M. Jobert is telling the younger generations, is not something fossilised in the attitudes of the veteran Gaullist "barons" but a "non-conformist attitude" of a permanent refusal to accept whatever constraints or does not serve France.

M. Jobert clearly wants to enlist those who refuse the right or the left epitomized today by M. Giscard d'Estaing and M. Messmer, the Socialist leader. When asked if his Democracy Movement will be left or right, M. Jobert replies that it will be situated "elsewhere."

On home affairs M. Jobert implies that he would seek to take up again General de Gaulle's fundamental idea of participation. Again the implied criticism of M. Giscard d'Estaing is there.

But it is on foreign affairs that M. Jobert extends himself in the memoirs. He proclaims that foreign policy must always serve national interests. "Sentiments have nothing to do with politics though they do often serve politics wonderfully."

M. Jobert recalls that during the negotiations in 1971 over Britain's entry into the European Community, President Pompidou asked him: "Mr. Heath, who is he really?" M. Jobert replied praising Mr. Heath's "loyalty, tenacity, and unbreakable spirit."

How times had changed, he goes on, when in March, 1974, Mr. Callaghan made his first official appearance in Luxembourg.

Canada-France move over Quebec uranium plant

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 23

France and Canada have agreed to study ways to set up an industrial plant for producing enriched uranium in Quebec province, with French participation. This was announced today at the end of the three-day visit to Paris by M. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister.

A group of experts will go into the question of supplying nuclear material to France. After a disappointing experience with India in this field, Canada has made clear its resolute determination to ensure that use will be exclusively for peaceful purposes. This condi-

tion could well prove an obstacle as France also is thinking of providing for its defence needs.

The two countries have set themselves the goal of a "rapid" doubling of their trade. The French hope to interest the Canadians in railway equipment and aircraft, and would like to take part in exploiting Canada's coal mines.

Our Brussels correspondent writes: M. Trudeau devoted the first day of his visit to Brussels to talks with Mr. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, followed by a dinner given by the Government.

The Canadian leader arrived this afternoon from Paris

Former Soviet master spy defends his wartime record in Nazi-occupied Europe

Red Orchestra clash on French TV

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 23

As early as 1936 General Berzin, who was then the head of Soviet military intelligence, told Mr. Leopold Trepper, who later was the head of the almost legendary Red Orchestra, one of the most famous Soviet wartime espionage organizations, that a conflict with Germany was inevitable, and Russia must prepare for it. The Soviet High Command was opposed to Stalin on this point.

This was one of the more startling revelations made by Mr. Trepper in the course of a stormy debate last night on French television after the showing of the last sequence of a Franco-Belgian production on the Red Orchestra.

Mr. Trepper, who is a Polish Jew, last year obtained permission to leave Poland after years of unsuccessful attempts and a prolonged hunger strike. He had insisted on the debate to correct what he regarded as gross inaccuracies of the film, and especially the allegation that he had become a double agent after his capture by the Gestapo. This was the subject of last night's sequence.

Although he is banned from French territory, Mr. Trepper was allowed by the Ministry of the Interior to come to Paris for three days to take part in the debate.

The debate degenerated more than once into a wrangle between members of conflicting political branches of the French Resistance. Two of them asserted that Mr. Trepper and the Red Orchestra had worked against France and Britain before Russia entered the war in 1941.

There was one thing, however, on which they agreed. Mr. Trepper included, and that was that the film was an insult to the Resistance to the Nazis everywhere, and an insidious attempt at a rehabilitation of the Gestapo, by attempting to

show it as made up of gentlemen in white gloves.

"For me the Nazis were a brown plague," Mr. Trepper exclaimed. "For decades I was a communist and an anti-Nazi. But the strongest reason for my bitter hostility to them was that I was a Pole and a Jew."

"One of the first things they did when they invaded Poland in 1939 was to round up the Jews in a synagogue and burn them alive. I learned about it, and sent a report to Moscow."

"It disgusts me to see in this film French and Belgian patriots shown as black-market dealers or carpet baggers and giving their comrades away to the Germans. This film is false from beginning to end. It bears as much relation to the truth as a pornographic film to love."

With a quiet Buddha-like solidity and calm, save for the network of his hands which betrayed his inner tension, his eyes half closed, and a faint smile hovering on his lips, Mr. Trepper sat there while the wave of controversy rolled over him.

Although the discussion overran its time limit by more than 40 minutes, he remained something of an enigma throughout, promising to disprove everything in the memoirs which he was feverishly writing. But from 1939 to 1941, he vehemently asserted, he had never done anything which might have injured France or Britain.

The Red Orchestra was set up as a network in the struggle against Nazism from the very outbreak of the war," he said. What was its value to the Soviet Union? It had informed the Soviet Army about the nature of the Blitzkrieg. General Golikov, who was head of military intelligence in 1941-42, had said that it had provided the most accurate information about German war preparations against Russia (Admiral

Wilhelm Canaris, who was head of German military intelligence, once admitted that the Red Orchestra had cost the German army 200,000 men). But General Golikov had also said that Mr. Trepper had fallen under the influence of the British.

But Mr. Trepper really betrayed his comrades and became a double agent between his arrest in 1942 and his escape in 1943? Here the most eloquent testimonial was produced by M. Claude Spaak, the brother of the former Belgian statesman and a member of the Belgian Resistance. In a quiet impressive manner he declared: "I will tell you where Trepper went after his escape from the Gestapo. He came to my home."

"My wife was shot because she would not reveal where he was. All the members of his network would have given their lives for him. And this is the Trepper who is shown as an agent of the Gestapo?"

M. Gilles Perault, the author of the standard work in French on the Red Orchestra, which was constantly mentioned as proof against Mr. Trepper in the debate, writes today in *Le Figaro*: "I never wrote that Trepper had betrayed or given away anyone. If I believed I would not be his friend today."

The representative of Bavarian Television in France, who had the tough task of defending the film, maintained that all the facts in the film were correct according to Herr Heinz Hühne, a journalist on *Der Spiegel* and author of another book on the Soviet spy ring.

He denied that a former senior member of the Gestapo, Herr Panwitz, had acted as adviser during its production. The film was certainly not intended in any way to defend the Nazi regime.

OVERSEAS



Dr. Kissinger, with Mr. Ove Guldberg, the Danish Foreign Minister, on his right, surrounded by photographers and reporters on his arrival at Copenhagen yesterday.

Dr Kissinger awaits Arab summit before visiting Middle East

From Our Correspondent Copenhagen, Oct 23

Dr. Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, arrived here today for a brief visit on his way to Moscow. He told journalists at the airport that "the problems of the Middle East are principally matters for the area to decide." He intended to wait the outcome of the Arab summit meeting in Rabat on Saturday before deciding whether to visit the Middle East again in the near future.

World inflation and the energy crisis were soluble problems if they were recognized, he said. There was no reason for pessimism. He suggested that a possible solution for the energy crisis could be the form of financial institutions to recycle capital from the oil consuming countries or else a lower price level for oil.

Asked to comment on the Chinese prediction that war would break out in Europe within a generation, Dr. Kissinger said: "We have maintained peace for one generation already, and we should be able to keep it for another."

Asked about rumours that he would resign soon, the Secretary of State beamed broadly and told his questioner the story of the sea-sick passenger on a ship. "When another passenger reminded him that no one dies of seasickness," he said, "the man replied: 'The hope of dying is the only thing which is keeping me alive!'"

During his visit, Dr. Kissinger met Mr. Ove Guldberg, the Danish Foreign Minister, and had talks with American ambassadors of the Scandinavian countries.

Rabat, Oct 23.—Syria proposed to the Arab foreign ministers' conference today the establishment of a unified military command for Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to prepare for possible resumption of fighting against Israel, delegation sources said.

Syria also told the conference that the Arabs should not put too much trust in United States promises to help

resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully, the sources said.

The proposal for a unified command was one of several made by Syria in a blueprint which went before an eight-member working group set up by the conference at its first business session last night.

The sources quoted Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, as telling the ministers that one of the rules which should govern future Arab conduct in the Middle East crisis was "not to rely on the promises made to us by the United States." He said Dr. Kissinger's peace-making efforts had not produced any substantial results so far.

For this reason, the Arabs had no alternative but to prepare militarily for a possible new round of fighting against Israel.

In addition to his call for a unified military command, the sources said, Mr. Khaddam proposed increased Arab aid to the parties directly involved in the confrontation with Israel—Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO.—UPI.

Gibraltar cut off by union action

Gibraltar, Oct 23.—The colony was virtually isolated today with all cable and Telex links cut and telephone lines jammed as the result of the Trades Union's pressure for pay parity with Britain.

A go-slow started three weeks ago by civil servants has been joined by telephone operators and postal workers.

The 60 employees of Cable and Wireless, which deals with the colony's communications—were suspended last week when they refused to handle government business.

Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister, has said that Gibraltar could not be tied to British wage scales as the colony could have no control over British pay scales.—Reuter.

Spain's hospitals shut down as interns are locked out

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Oct 23

Hundreds of ailing Spaniards were turned away from Spain's biggest social security hospital today as an indirect consequence of a Government lock-out of trainee physicians.

The lock-out at the hospital, the largest in Madrid, and at other hospitals across the country was the Government's reaction to protests by young medical interns. After the lock-out, regular staff doctors at La Paz said on Tuesday that without the service of the interns they would be too busy to handle normal outpatient cases and would only treat emergency patients or patients already in the hospital. An estimated 300 adults and 200 children are normally seen every day by doctors of the outpatients' clinics at the La Paz hospital.

The lack of attention to the sick is expected to spread rapidly to other Government-run hospitals throughout Spain because of the workload thrown onto staff doctors as a result of the protest and lock-out. The medical association, the Spanish Social Security Institute has refused to agree even to confer with the elected delegates of the trainee doctors.

The lock-out began last week at the Puerta de Hierro clinic in Madrid and was progressively extended to other hospitals throughout Spain after the interns refused to back down from their initial demands. The interns want the Government to do away with a requirement for a good conduct certificate issued by police, claiming that this represents possible political coercion. They also want the right of assembly, more pay, and representation on the selection boards which choose interns for regular staff posts.

Regular staff doctors at a number of Government-run hospitals have drafted documents urging the Government to meet interns' representatives and pointing out that their services are essential for the operation of state-run medical centres. The Board of Medical Associations of Spain has also called on the Government to talk the matter over with representatives of the protesters and to overlook the requirement for good conduct certificates. The medical association, in addition, backs the proposal of the young doctors to be allowed to hold assemblies to discuss their problems.

Church's role in movements of liberation

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 23

Lisbon's patriarch, Cardinal Antonio Ribeiro, has sent a letter to the bishops of his diocese laying emphasis on the part that evangelism must play in all liberation movements.

The Cardinal, who has been attending the Synod of Bishops in Rome, said: "Only a church that deeply believes in the announcement of Jesus Christ as a happy event for the men of our time who seek liberty, new social structures and new meaning for existence, is capable of becoming dynamically inspired in his evangelical mission."

The Patriarch referred to the desire of some African bishops for a reform of structures to permit "the true Africanization of the church." This, he said, presupposes "a special theology for African culture, a liturgy which assumes native values and a discipline adapted to African circumstances."

Lisbon sends first envoy to Soviet Union

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 23

Dr. Mario Neves, Portugal's first Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left for Moscow today. A former assistant editor of the evening newspaper *Diario de Lisboa*, he has for some years been the head of the Portuguese trade fair organization.

Diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union were established in June. During the previous regime there were only some trade exchanges.

It was also announced in Lisbon today that Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Commander Conceicao da Silva, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Social Relations, would leave for Moscow on Monday. It is believed that their mission concerns cultural exchanges.

Portuguese-EEC talks likely in November

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 23

Closer ties between Portugal and the European Economic Community are expected here after the visit of Mr. Edmond Wallenstein, the EEC's Director-General of foreign relations.

Dr. Wallenstein has had talks with Portuguese officials, including Captain Costa Martins, the Minister of Labour, Senhor Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Rui Vitor, the Minister for the Economy. Dr. Vitor said later that there would probably be talks between Portuguese economic officials and the EEC in the last week of November.

"We are still working within the framework of our agreement with the EEC, making use particularly of its evolutionary clause."

Spain to enforce seat belt use

Madrid, Oct 23.—Drivers and front seat passengers in Spain will have to use car safety belts in six months' time, a government decree said today.—Reuter.

Dark horse wins strong chess tournament

Manila, Oct 23.—Yevgeny Vasiukov, of the Soviet Union, today won the \$5,000 (£2,200) first prize in the Philippine international grandmasters' chess tournament.

His compatriot, Tigran Petrosian, the former world champion, won second place and \$3,000. Bent Larsen, of Denmark, took third place and \$2,000.

Vasiukov, aged 41, was regarded as a dark horse in a tournament that included some of the strongest players in world chess. In the years up to 1973 he won five times Moscow champion in lightning chess.

Vasiukov finished with an overall record of eight wins, five draws and one defeat, losing only to Helmut Pfleger, of West Germany. His victims included Lajos Portisch of Hungary, Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia, and Larsen.

In the final round today he drew with Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia. Petrosian and Larsen, who were playing each other, also drew.

Swedes approve song festival despite protest

From Our Correspondent Stockholm, Oct 23

The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, faced with protests from music and cultural organizations, has reaffirmed that the 1975 Eurovision song contest will be held in Sweden as scheduled. It has suggested, however, that Sweden might drop out of future competitions.

The protest groups have discussed holding an alternative festival next March, in which indigenous Swedish pop and folk music would be performed. The Board for Nordic Musical Cooperation has recommended to the Nordic Council that it should provide economic support for this.

The protesters, including the Union of Swedish Television Producers, said in a resolution that the Eurovision contest "is an expression of the commercialization of culture. It does not act as a forum for different music tastes and traditions, but restricts itself to a market prescribed by the multinational record industries."

Armed men kidnap boy

From Our Correspondent Milan, Oct 23

The six-year-old son of Signor Alberto Alemagna, president of the Alemagna company, which owns sweet and coffee shops all over Italy, was kidnapped today in the Milan residential district of San Siro.

A man who was taking the boy home from school was attacked and chloroformed by

two armed men wearing masks. The men pushed the boy into a car and drove off. Attempts by eye-witnesses to pursue the car failed.

This is the fourth case of kidnapping in the Milan area in the last two weeks and is by far the most daring and brutal. The other three victims were industrialists and a 17-year-old school-boy—are still held prisoner.

Mr Dean under fire at the Watergate trial

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 23

Temper and voices were raised at the Watergate trial today as defence counsel, cross-examining Mr. John Dean, tried to attack his character and credibility with new questions.

The youthful former counsel to Mr. Nixon appeared the one unflustered person in court as Judge Sirica banged his bench and ordered the lawyer for Mr. H. R. Haldeman not to interrupt.

Mr. John J. Wilson got Mr. Dean to repeat that he destroyed evidence, concealed that fact until after his guilty plea was accepted, lied repeatedly and borrowed (illegal) campaign funds for his honeymoon.

The white-haired lawyer, aged 73, also nagged at what he called repeated inconsistencies between Mr. Dean's mumbled Senate testimony last year and the facts. He then singled out a tape that had not been played as a possible example of Mr. Dean being unwilling to have it all out, even in court.

Mr Ford toughens up to avoid Republican rout

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Oct 23

President Ford has greatly provoked the Democrats by saying yesterday that an overwhelming Democratic victory in the November elections might jeopardize world peace.

The Democratic national chairman is "saddened and troubled" by the claim. This kind of rhetoric was reminiscent of the Nixon-Agnew campaign in 1970 "when they appealed to the baser instincts of the American people and were soundly rejected," he said.

Senator Edmund Muskie said it was a ridiculous charge, and other Democrats are protesting in outraged innocence at the President's suggestion that Congress has abandoned bipartisanship. In a speech last night Mr. Ford said: "This last Congress was my just reward despite the leadership of both sides of the aisle, began to tear apart that cooperation between the Congress and the President."

Mr Rockefeller calls halt to finance inquiries

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 23

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, whose nomination as America's Vice-President is under intensifying scrutiny, has called a halt to any further press inquiries about his financial affairs. Not until he has been heard again next month before a congressional committee would he provide responses, he stated.

Mr. Rockefeller pleaded that it was "physically impossible" for his staff to undertake the research which the press questions prompted at the same time as carrying out requests from the two congressional committees.

Outburst by archbishop halts gun-running trial

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Oct 23

Amid uproar and confusion the trial of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci was broken off in the Jerusalem district court today after he had accused the prosecution of trying to take private papers from him and threatened to dismiss his counsel, Mr. Aziz Shehadeh.

The judges tried in vain to stop the outburst and the archbishop was eventually ordered to be removed, the hearing being postponed until Friday.

Mr. Capucci, who is accused of gun-running, complained to the judges that the prosecutor wanted to have handwritten notes taken from him. "Nobody has the right to take them away from me," the archbishop shouted.

He rounded on his lawyer, saying he wanted him to give up the case. Mr. Shehadeh is

one of a group of West Bank lawyers who have resumed practice, ending a boycott started after Israel's occupation of the area in 1967.

Last week the Archbishop threatened to stay away from future hearings, but was persuaded to change his mind. He has maintained throughout that he does not recognize the court's jurisdiction.

He faces charges of performing services for a terrorist organization, illegally carrying and possessing weapons, and maintaining contact with a foreign agent.

The court has accepted the validity of two alleged confessions by the Archbishop admitting that he carried arms in his Mercedes car from Beirut to Jerusalem. Mr. Capucci claimed in court last week that a security officer had threatened him with death if he withdrew his first confession.

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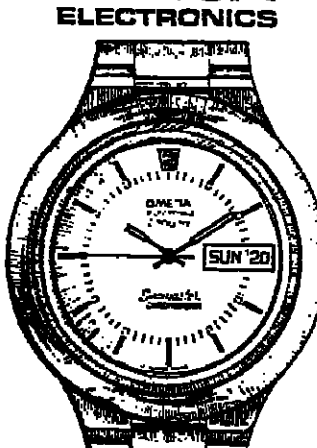
The Unsettled Peace
Continuing his study of the Cold War, John Tusa describes the reconstruction of Germany, and interviews General Lucius Clay and Georges Bidault.

Texans of the Latin World
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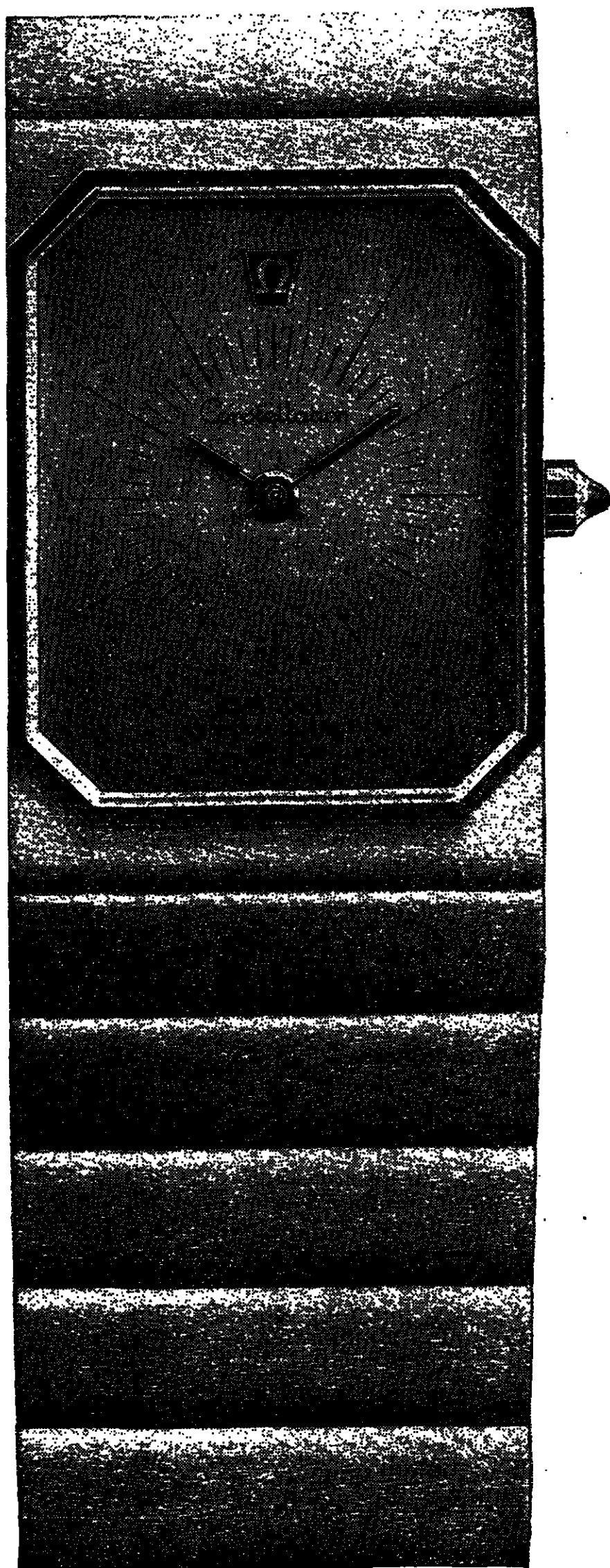
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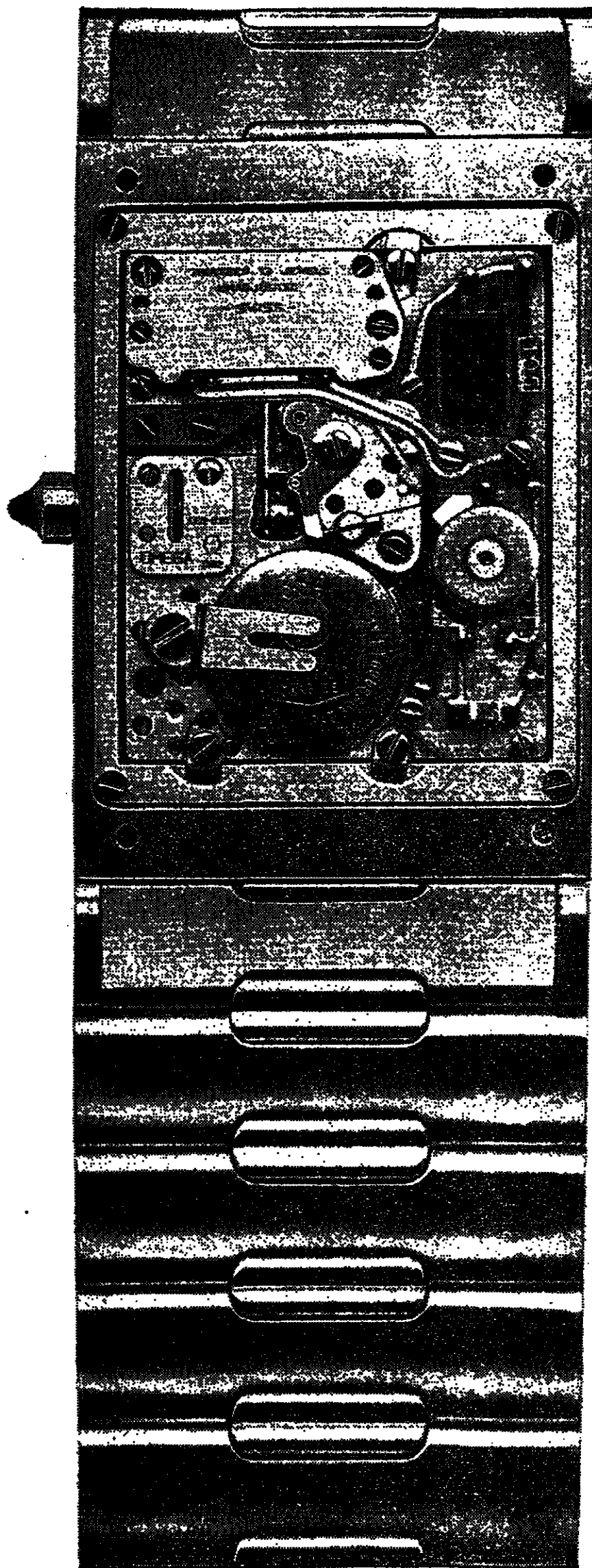
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OVERSEAS

South West Africa not to be freed, Mr Vorster declares

Cape Town, Oct 23—Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, today poured cold water on speculation that his Government might relinquish control of South West Africa.

The chaos elsewhere in the world would be child's play compared with what would happen in South West Africa if South Africa withdrew from the territory, he said in the Senate.

The peoples of South West Africa should be given an opportunity to decide their future, he said. If outsiders interfered it would lead only to greater confusion. He was optimistic about the future of Africa, southern Africa and South Africa.

Referring to Mozambique, he said it was in everyone's interest that peace and order should be restored and that sources of revenue should be protected.

It was in the highest economic interest of Mozambique and of southern Africa that Mozambique's harbours should be kept open to South Africa, Rhodesia and Malawi, that railway traffic and labour agreements with South Africa should be maintained and that power from the Cabora Bassa Dam should find its way to the republic.

Those arrangements provided Mozambique's greatest revenue sources. "I would very much like to assume that those in power there also see it in this light."

Black South African university students who staged an eight-day strike were back at their lectures today.

The students at the University of the North at Turtloop, in northern Transvaal, voted early yesterday to call off their protest after the university conducted a white body, rejected the students' demands that the university be closed and examinations postponed.

The students were protesting against the detention without trial of three students after a pro-Frelimo rally held at the university in defiance of a Government ban.

Lawrence Marquess, Oct 23.—Barricades came down in the

Mozambique capital today and led to a rush of whites to leave the country after this week's racial violence.

There were long queues outside the South African consulate as whites waited for visas to cross the border. They feared a repetition of last Monday's clashes in which at least 33 whites and 15 blacks were killed.

A mass exodus of whites followed the first serious outbreak of racial violence last month when more than 100 people were killed in Lourenço Marques and adjoining shanty towns. More than 150 people have died in racial clashes since Portugal decided last month to grant independence to Mozambique.

The central port of Lourenço Marques faced closure today because of strikes by white pilots and dock workers who are demanding protection. They went on strike after a white crane driver was beaten by African workers two days ago.

Hospitals are still treating about 100 people who were knifed, shot or beaten during the disturbances on Monday night. Officials put the final death toll at 49. One body was badly burned and mutilated that doctors could not distinguish its race.

The Frelimo African nationalist movement, which is heading a transitional government until independence, had its armed troops patrolling the streets as usual today.

The troops, with Portuguese forces, have helped to calm the population and to persuade Africans to dismantle barricades on the edge of their shanty towns.

Shopkeepers in some suburbs were assessing the damage to their premises and taking stock after looting, but most commercial and business life was carrying on as normal.

Preliminary officials want the estimated 250,000 whites to stay on in Mozambique, and apply for industrial and managerial skills to help the territory prosper.—Reuter.

ANC anger over intimidation claim

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Oct 23

Officials of the African National Council (ANC) are angry at a contention by a Rhodesian senator that most of the country's blacks are "silent prisoners" of the ANC.

Senator Stanley Morris, a former Secretary of Internal Affairs and recognised as one of the country's leading white authorities on Rhodesia's indigenous population, made this comment in the Senate earlier this week. He called for the setting up of a Government committee to counter this.

The senator said some blacks had recently suggested to him that Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the ANC leader, should be "taken out of circulation"; but as the bishop and the ANC were held in high regard by the British Government in the belief that they were the freely chosen leaders of the black people in Rhodesia, the senator was opposed to restricting the council.

However, he said the Government could not go on tolerating the ANC with its "evil results" and this was why he suggested the establishment of a committee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs to counter intimidation.

Senator Morris said the bishop and his executive were fully aware that their success was due to the fear of intimidation on the part of the blacks, who would remain the silent prisoners of the ANC unless the psychological and pathological fear of intimidation was eliminated.

He declared that intimidation had been rife in connexion with a meeting between Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and appointed Salisbury blacks last week.

Dr Gordon Chavunduka, secretary-general of the ANC, said today that Senator Morris's intimidation claims were "utter rubbish". He added that the senator was a very appointed man because of the apparent failure of the Seki meeting, which he organized.



Symbols of the seven years of dictatorship in Greece, including the Phoenix rising from the ashes, being burnt yesterday on the city dump in Athens.

Mr Tanaka to answer allegations

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Oct 23

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, promised colleagues today that he is prepared to face an extraordinary session of the Diet (Parliament) to answer allegations suggesting he has used his political influence to amass a vast personal fortune.

Until now, Mr Tanaka has ignored these allegations over his business activities but today, as the press and opposition parties launched a concerted campaign to force him to declare his assets in public, the Prime Minister met worried political colleagues in Tokyo.

They discussed the alleged financial scandal which, if not discounted to the satisfaction of the public, could further harm the image of the already debilitated Liberal Democratic Party.

Under pressure exerted by senior Cabinet members and party leaders, Mr Tanaka, who only 24 hours before had told foreign correspondents that he was not prepared to open his business activities to public scrutiny, quickly assured his colleagues that he is prepared to answer the allegations in Parliament.

Charges of financial corruption were first made against

the Prime Minister earlier this month when a respected literary magazine *Bungei Shunju* published the results of an extensive study of the Prime Minister's business activities.

Significantly, according to the translated version of Mr Tanaka's talks with his party colleagues today, the Prime Minister merely said he is prepared to face Parliament to put his side of the case forward. The Prime Minister, who told journalists yesterday that he does not intend to sue the magazine for libel, is still refusing to declare his assets and the full nature of his business activities to the public.

US air technicians in Vietnam dismissed

Saigon, Oct 23.—The United States, citing congressional cuts in military aid, has dismissed 1,272 of the 1,548 American civilian technicians working with South Vietnam's Air Force. A spokesman said today that the Pentagon had also removed 879 South Vietnamese technicians from the payroll.

The decision, taken reluctantly because of a 50 per cent cut in military aid to South Vietnam, was expected to save the United States about \$19m (about £8m) next year, according to the spokesman.

Most of the dismissed Americans have been working in the field with South Vietnamese Air Force units. Vietnamese officials have frequently accused the technicians of being military advisers, posted to South Vietnam in violation of the January 28, 1973, truce agreement.

The communists have insisted that the United States promised to withdraw all civilian technicians within a year of the truce Accord. American officials have never denied the assertion.

The American and South Vietnamese technicians were paid out of United States military aid funds, cut in Congress

from \$1,500m requested by the Administration to \$700m. Officials said a study was under way to determine how to save more money. Further jobs might be eliminated soon.

The South Vietnamese military command reported only light battle activity across the country today, with the number of communist attacks falling for the third consecutive day.

In the main military development, Army sources said, Government troops recaptured an outpost at Lam Buu Lam, 50 miles north-west of Saigon, two months after the position fell to the North Vietnamese.

The sources said Government troops moved in without a fight yesterday after the communist defenders withdrew from the strategic outpost.

In Cambodia, rebels yesterday assaulted a Government outpost along the Bassac river, 15 miles south-east of Phnom Penh, killing five defenders and wounding 25 others. Field reports said that at least five of the insurgents were also killed in the second consecutive day of fighting for control of the small outpost at Sre Ampil.—UPI.

Nationwide alert for two after \$3.8m robbery

Chicago, Oct 23.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has issued a nationwide alert for two men after the \$3.8m (\$1.6m) burglary of a security company's vault last weekend.

Investigators wanted to see Mr Charles Marzano, aged 42, and Mr Peter J. Gushi, aged 45. The two were believed to have left the Chicago area in a Ford van.

The alert was issued after a company security guard, who was not identified, failed a lie detector test and was suspected of the robbery. The *Chicago Tribune* reported today he appeared before a Cook County grand jury yesterday, the newspaper said, and denied involvement.

African miners murdered as unrest spreads

From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, Oct 23

Two African miners were killed and one wounded when labour unrest spread to a third South African gold mine last night. Nearly 6,000 miners were on strike at the mines today.

The bodies were found some distance from a miners' hostel after a wage protest at the Hartbeestfontein gold mine. One had been stabbed in the throat and the other shot. Tear gas, dogs and batons had been used to disperse the demonstration and five miners were arrested.

Nine killed in blast at Kuwait oilfield

Kuwait, Oct 23.—Nine men were killed when a compressor unit exploded in Kuwait's northern oilfield last night. The blast was followed by a fire, which was put out in under two hours.

The Kuwait Oil Company named an American and a British killed in the explosion as Bill Winger and Ted Greath. Their home addresses and other details were not given.

Security officials are investigating the cause of the blast. Three weeks ago, the danger of a serious fire in Kuwait's southern oilfield was averted when a big gas leak was sealed.—Reuter.

Ceylon restricts migrants' cash

Colombo, Oct 23.—The central bank here stopped selling foreign exchange to migrants yesterday because of the country's exchange difficulties.

As a result, airlines report their flights virtually empty. In the past, migrants were asked to repay their foreign exchange allowances within a far of departure but very few did so.

Five guerrillas are killed in Sarawak

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 23.—Government security forces have killed five communist guerrillas, including two women, in a clash in the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, the National Security Council said here today.—Reuter.

New Zealand to make savings compulsory

From Our Correspondent Wellington, Oct 23

The New Zealand Government's commitment to maintaining full employment was emphasized today as Mr W. E. Rowling, the Prime Minister, announced new economic restraint measures. He said: "The Government's long-term objective is to bring the economy back to a stable and sustainable rate of growth which will provide a reasonable rate of increase in our standard of living and will ensure continued full employment."

Unlike many other advanced nations, we are not prepared to sacrifice these primary goals through stringent deflationary policies which would generate economic stagnation and large-scale unemployment."

The Prime Minister was speaking before an invited audience of some 100 community leaders at the Reserve Bank building in Wellington. Among the measures he announced was a compulsory savings scheme for all earning NZ\$60 (about £35) or more a week, or the annual equivalent.

Savings will be at the rate of 9 per cent of tax deductions payable in the four months from December 1, 1974, to March 31, 1975, or 3 per cent of provisional tax payable for the 1975 income year. The money will be credited against the annual tax, which will not itself be increased.

Mr Rowling said that for most people this would increase the refunds they will get when they render their 1974-75 tax returns. By then it was expected that a slowing down of the economy, and commencement of a 1 per cent contribution to the New Zealand superannuation scheme, would allow reinjection of this purchasing power without any problems. Total refundable savings would be about NZ\$50m.

The Prime Minister also said that the Government would re-open negotiations with the unions on the Cost of Living Order, due in January. The Order would inevitably give a further boost to inflation and on present indications would be around 7 per cent or 8 per cent. Such a situation was economically untenable.

The Prime Minister gave a warning that if economic stabilization could be achieved through cooperation, the Government would have to take fiscal action. He added: "Fortunately our economy is basically sound and our longer-term future is bright. So it would be foolish to over-react to what is likely to be a passing phase."

"But we must adapt our policies to the immediate situation. Our standard of living is being maintained by large-scale overseas borrowing, which can only be a temporary recourse. Until our overseas earnings increase substantially we will have to tighten our belts."

Our Melbourne Correspondent writes: The Australian Government proposes to take steps within the next six weeks to bolster the economy, Dr Jim Cairns, the Deputy Prime Minister said today.

"As for the suggestion we are about to introduce a mini-budget I can only say that at any time a government that is doing its job will be taking steps to influence the economy," he added. "Continuous action is necessary and continuous action has been taken all the time."

Court hears of diplomat's secret meetings

Wellington, Oct 23.—A former senior civil servant accused in New Zealand's first spy case was alleged today to have had secret meetings with a Soviet diplomat who is believed to have left the country.

The prosecution said a Soviet Embassy first secretary, Mr Dimitri Razgovorov, met Dr William Sutch, aged 67, an economist and former head of the Trade and Industry Department, three times secretly. Dr Sutch is charged under the Official Secrets Act with obtaining information useful to an enemy.

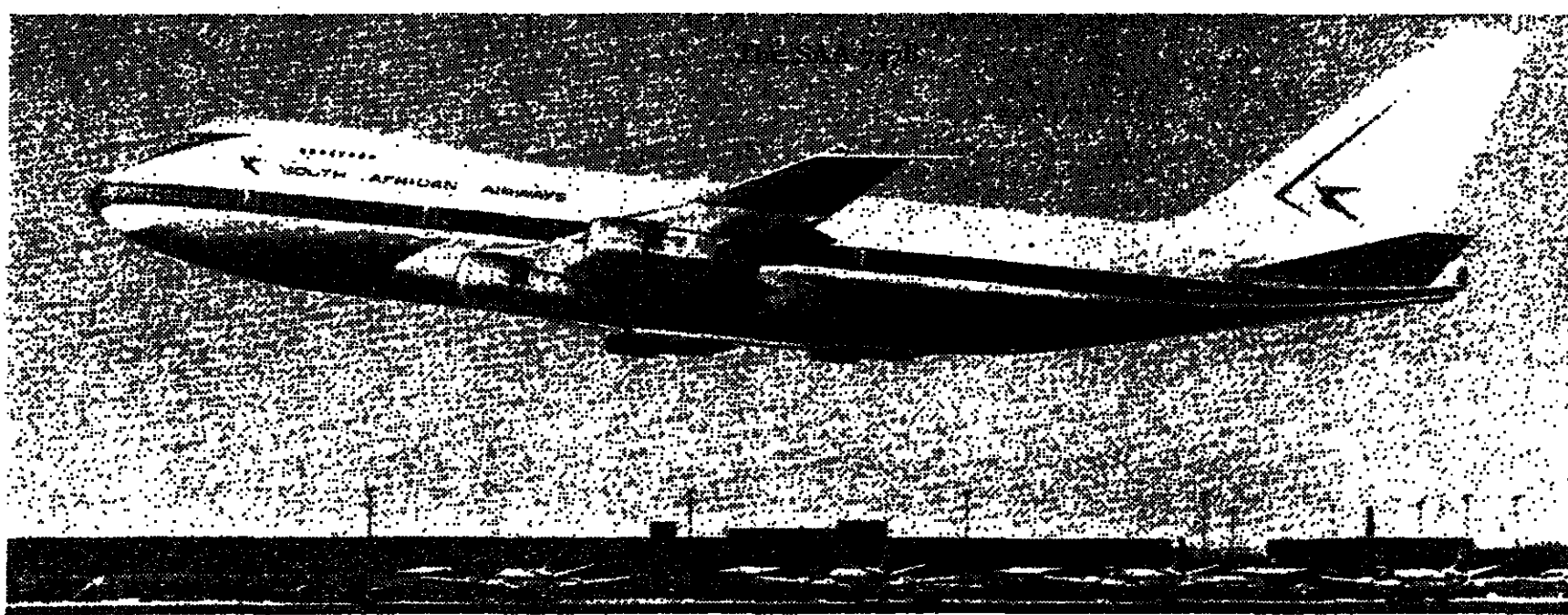
There have been recent reports that Mr Razgovorov had unexpectedly left New Zealand. At today's magistrate's court hearing secret service agents described how they had shadowed Dr Sutch.

A security officer, identified only as "Mr T", told the court what he saw of Dr Sutch and Mr Razgovorov, the comings and goings of taxis and a Soviet embassy car.

Dr Sutch, who was arrested last month, is the first person to be charged under New Zealand's Official Secrets Act.

Stone Age mummies

Santiago, Oct 23.—The mummies of two ape-like men believed to have lived in the Stone Age have been found by an American archaeologist in the north of Chile, the newspaper *El Mercurio* reported.



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Ghia of Turin, our pedigree:

1939 Lancia Aprilia Ghia Coupé.

1944 De Soto Adventurer Ghia.

1950 Plymouth Ghia Saloon.

1950 Alfa Romeo Berlina Ghia.

1952 Armstrong Siddeley Ghia.

1952 Ferrari Berlinetta Ghia Coupé.

1952 Alfa Romeo Ghia Coupé.

1952 Rolls-Royce Silver Dawn Ghia.

1953 Dodge Firearrow Ghia.

1953 De Soto Ghia Coupé.

1954 Cadillac Ghia Saloon.

1954 Plymouth Adventurer Ghia.

1954 Lincoln Futura Ghia.

1955 Packard Predictor Ghia.

1955 Nibbio Guzzi Ghia.

1959 Volvo P 180 Ghia.

1963 De Tomaso Vallelunga Ghia.

1966 Plymouth Barracuda Ghia 450/55.

1966 De Tomaso Ghia 5 litre sports.

1966 De Tomaso Pampero Ghia.

1967 Oldsmobile Thor Ghia.

1968 Iso Fidra Ghia.

1969 De Tomaso Mangusta Ghia.

1969 Maserati Ghibli Ghia Coupé.



1974 Ford Granada Ghia Saloon.

1974 Ford Capri II Ghia.

1974 Ford Granada Ghia Coupé.

Shopping around

by Sheila Black

Sparkling glassware called EVEglass is elegantly casual, smoothly sophisticated yet has a sort of country style, as earthenware has. It is fine, incredibly fine when you realize that it is also heatproof and ovenproof. That fine, straight-sided bowl full of apples can become a soufflé dish—I have actually cooked a soufflé in one of them. It looks good and appetizing to see the risen soufflé through the clear sides. There are two shallower bowls for side dishes or for anything.

That "anything" is rather the point of this EVEglass range. It is so very personal. The maker does not call his pieces "carafe" or "storage jar" or "spaghetti jar". They are called flasks, slim jars, spheres, round dishes, and so on. Each serves many purposes and the protective boxes are coloured with visual suggestions of various uses. Put sweets or a collection of shells or beads or food in the oven-proofed jar. Fill the 13-in-tall flask with orange juice or a couple of bottles of wine. Another flask might hold woodrushes in a communal bathroom and a third, chubby one would look well full of bath salts.

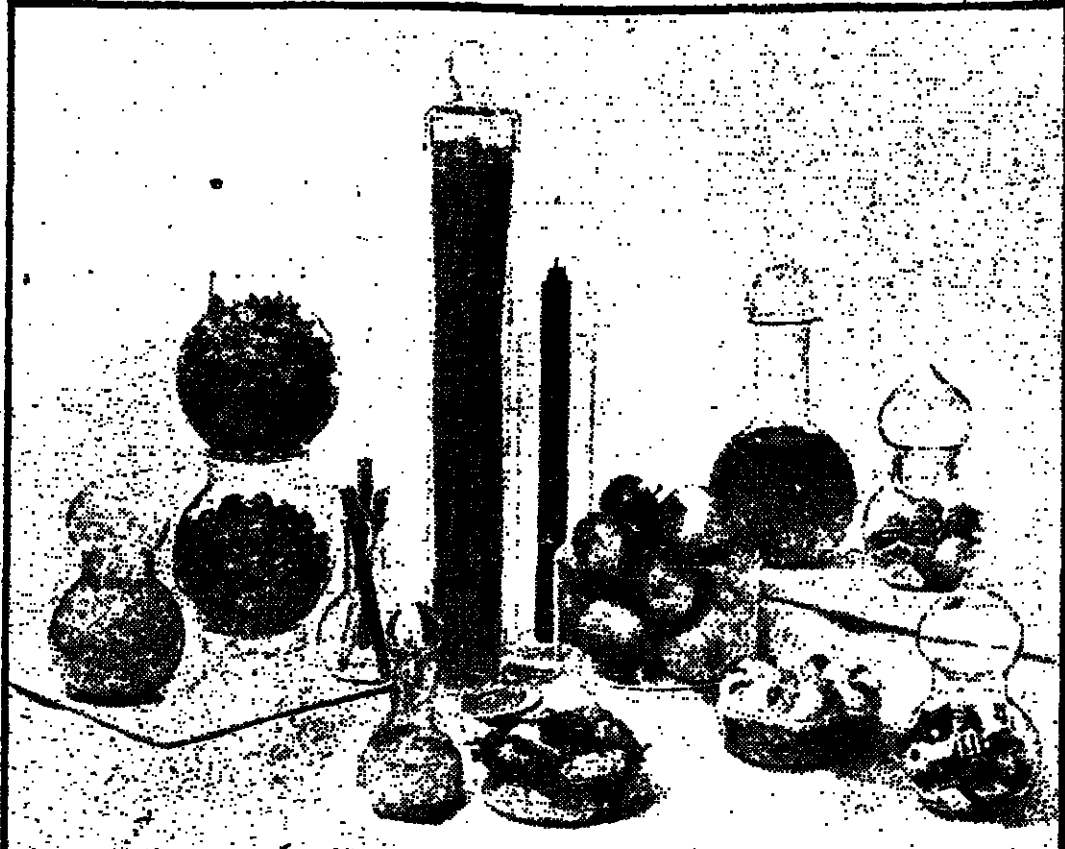
The prices are very good. The taller round dish is £1.60 and the smaller dishes are 99p each (sold in pairs). The larger flask is £2.75 and two smaller ones £2.99 the pair. The round storage bowls are unusual. Each has a

plastic base so that it can stand on any surface or one atop the other. The round storage jar can be pivoted on the base, tilted so that you can dip a scoop, or a band into the maw.

These remind me of some of the gifts that I have found to give great pleasure. I have bought various storage jars or flasks myself to give at Christmas and filled them with home-made wine, as long as the brew is a good one. Or home-made jams, or chutneys in pretty jars. Try scented candles (these must be made in heatproof jars) in pretty colours. Buy all the ingredients from Candle Makers' Supplies of 4 Beaconsfield Terrace Road, London, W14, 01-602 1812, or ask for leaflets. Buy knitting yarns for knitters.

You do not have to make everything. Buy odds and ends of the kind that people so often forget to buy for themselves—batteries, torch batteries, hairclips. Give the elderly things that save them walking far or being bustled in stores, or delicate foods that they fancy. There are so many smaller objects which are welcome and which are all the prettier as gifts in jars they can use again and again.

Back to EVEglass. You will want it for yourself as well as to give. It is widely distributed—Lewis's, the John Lewis Partnership, Harrods, House of Fraser stores, Debenhams, Fenwick's and so many others. If you need any other stockists, write to James A. Jobling & Co Ltd, Wear Works, Sunderland SR4 6EJ.



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Slatted wood Chairs, folding flat, black or white painted finish \$7.60 each. Set of 4 Chairs plus folding table \$39.00 per set (tables only in white and only sold with sets of 4 chairs. White painted top will need cloth for use as Bridge table)

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GALT TOYS CATALOGUE

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New Duvets from Old Eiderdowns

If you've always fancied the luxury of a real Continental quilt but have never summoned up the courage to splash out and buy one, a Company called Aeonic has come up with a super money saving idea.

Simply buy a specially constructed cambric case from them and you can transform your old eiderdown into a spanking new top quality duvet in under one hour at home.

A normal double bedsize eiderdown will easily convert into a large duvet or make two singles for the kids. Savings are roughly half those of shop prices—quite a proposition to banish the bed-making blues for ever. If you haven't got an old eiderdown, Aeonic also make Britain's widest range of home-sewn duvets. Kits with full instructions are available with a 25-year duvet guarantee.

They will send details and prices to anyone who writes to Dept. 1080, Aeonic Ltd., 92 Church Road, Mitcham, Surrey, and they have even installed a 24-hour answering service so that you can telephone them on 01-640 1113 anytime, day or night.

The Daum Vierge that graced this page towards the end of last year won so many hearts and buyers that I know you will be delighted to meet another madonna from the same company.

Her simplicity of line, her grace, the flowing, draped figure, and the clarity and purity of the fine crystal are such that she looks as though carved from an outside diamond. I love this clear crystal, unmarked by traditional cuts or engraving. But it is beautiful only when the crystal is as fine and as flawless as that which forms the Daum virgin. She is a lovely addition to any home, warmed by winter lighting or summer sun to some kind of glassy vitality. There is humility and a kind of pathos in the piece, as though it were freshly sculpted from malleable clay instead of being hardened into crystal.

She stands just over 13in tall and she costs £22.50. She, like the Delsipa, is at Chinacraft, 198 Regent Street, London, along with other fine crystal (and another couple of madonnas, one of them holding the Baby. While admiring her, or buying her, see also Daum paperweights shaped like eggs and... well see what they have). If you want out of London stockists for the Vierge (or other Daum pieces) write to the importer, Anne Duff, Univer, Impetron House, 23/31 King Street, Acton, London W3 9LA.

Your name in print

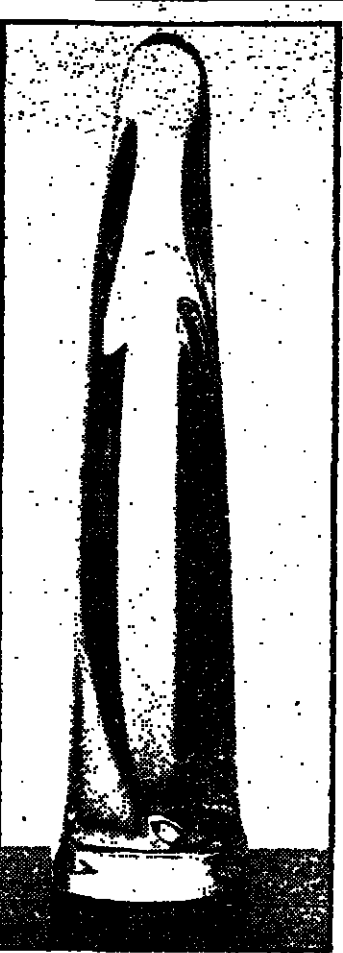
Last week's comment on bookplates inspired a letter from Angles, which prints equally charming bookplates but with a double bonus. First, there is a space on which names can be overprinted free. Second, there is an illustrated leaflet for you to make a choice. On top of all that, they sell to all parts of the world so these could be an unusual gift for overseas friends.

Prices are from £4.29 per 100 up to £14.9 per 1,000. One name only is overprinted; 100 different names; so these should have your own name, either as the giver of the book or for use in all your own books. You can always see that the space be left blank if you want to put in the name of a recipient. Some new designs are coming out for Christmas in smaller quantities and without overprinting. All plates have self-adhesive backs protected by peel-off paper. The address: Angles, 42 Flanchford Road, London W12 9ND.

Let them eat cake from Elisabeth the Chef. Many of you will remember her cakes, rich with rum or brandy or fresh fruit juices and made with butter or packed with fruit. Elisabeth now pipes an iced message on her cakes so try something like "I love you", "Forgive me", "Be good" or "Why don't you phone?"

Seriously, those who found her Stunnel cake delicious will welcome one for themselves and another as a present for some special friend or relative. The rich fruit cake is £3.85 for the 4lb size or £5.55 for the 7lb size. Round Christmas cakes can be iced at £3.95, or £2.85 uniced. The weight is 4lb. Every cake arrives in good condition, in my experience. Leaflets of her range—including the best Christmas pudding I know, can be sent from Elisabeth the Chef, St Mary's Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 1QB.

A note about prices of Dent engraved glass. A breakdown in communication—yes, the Post Office—meant that I quoted prices lower than those given in the new leaflet which has gone out to you all. While on the subject, may I remind readers that there is a postal strike in the WC1 area and your letters may not be getting through.



Soak up the sun and save fuel

The Building Centre is currently running a special exhibition dedicated to energy conservation. British Gas and Oil Burners demonstrate how many households now terrified by the price of oil and the possibility of shortage can change to gas. All too often such households are being advised to change their entire boiler appliance when all they might need is to change the pressure-jet burner. BGOB's head office is at Burrell Way, Thorford, Norfolk.

I found the solar water heater interesting. Solar Water Heaters has produced a solar collector of plastic able to resist high temperatures. It can be made in large numbers, with improved absorption of solar radiation, yet it costs from as little as £33, ready for fitting—competent plumbers would probably charge about £50 to install it. They tell me that a two-panel, two-square-metre pack for the average house can provide up to 24 gallons of hot water daily and give significant savings in conventional fuel.

The device raises the temperature of incoming mains water from 40°F to between 80° and 140°, depending on the weather. This preheated water goes into the existing hot water cylinder, reducing the heat needed by the household's normal water heating system. Solar Water Heaters is at Pillar House, 21 South Parade, Doncaster DN1 2DJ, Yorks.

The Building Centre is at 26 Store Street, London WC1, and the exhibition is on for another couple of weeks—telephone 01-637 4522.

When the clocks go back on Saturday, be sure that children have safety aids, like fluorescent, reflective armbands, jackets, duffle bags or anoraks. Teachers usually order the armbands or you can buy them at 24p the pair (including VAT and postage) from Safety Aids, Port Street, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, ST6 3PS. They have a little leaflet.

For the first time in its 320-year history, Royal Delft has produced a completely new range of porcelain. Surprisingly, since they have been so used to the Chinese configuration all these years, there is no hint of this tradition about the new porcelain.

The new Delft is, in warm, almost shadowy shades of sepia to brown and is called, simply and aptly Delft. Each piece is hand-painted by one of Delft's 160 artists after 12 years of training. The ware is glazed, then painted, then glazed again to give the depth and lustre.

Until we joined the EEC, Royal Delft had not considered Britain an important market but a UK company has now been formed, and based in Norfolk at King's Lynn. It will be

marketing aggressively through Chinacraft, exclusive UK stockists of the Delsipa range. Incidentally, Chinacraft also has the highest selection of other Delft products here in Britain.

This vase from Delsipa's range is £74.84. Four other pieces are at Chinacraft—they go on display today with the vase—and cost from £40 to £120. There are to be more pieces by mid-November but, as yet, supplies are fairly restricted.

Chinacraft is at 198 Regent Street, London, W1, towards the Piccadilly end. This new shop was opened earlier this year. Telephone 01-437 2332 for the addresses of other Chinacraft branches at which you can also see Delsipa and other Delft ware.



I can hardly lift a heavy manual of kitchen equipment aimed at catering equipment buyers. Customers include Trust House Forte, Waitrose, Bass, Holiday Inns and many others so that Modern Kitchen Equipment, who produced this manual, have some pretty considerable buying power.

They are opening a warehouse depot for all shoppers, and not just for catering equipment buyers, at 21 The Hives, Mosley Road, Trafford Park, Manchester (Tel: 061-872 7057). Already shoppers go to their shop at 2 Myrtle Street, Liverpool (051-709 7711) and many people say that they can find what they want at MKE when all other shops have failed to yield some special piece of kitchen equipment.

Although MKE does not mail order, it does have two lines that can be posted anywhere. One is the set of student's knives. These are the cook's knives, chosen as standard by the head of the catering department of Liverpool College of Crafts and Catering. So many hundreds of sets are sold at about this time that delivery is four weeks. The price is £12 plus 30p postage, etc., and all the knives are well packaged in a wrap-up, tough, plastic fold-all containing knife pockets—the holder being in various coloured stripes and made from a type of PVC impregnated nylon. Stainless steel bowls are good for more than mixing. They double as bainmaries or porringers when set in pans of hot water and are excellent for glazes, zabaglione and the like. The three here measure 10in diameter by 4in high; 9in by 5in; and 8in by 3in. The set costs £4.50 plus 30p. Order from Liverpool. But, if you live near the shops, call in. There are literally thousands of items on sale.

New from Twinings are speciality tea bags. It is an entertaining idea to offer your guests a choice of any one of four teas and to be able to drop one bag into the cup without having to open up four packets. Although bagged tea costs more per lb to buy, it should be more economical in use. As one who likes weak tea with lemon and hated the endless cups of strong tea poured wastefully from pots that always got one for the pot, I welcomed the advent of bagged weaker tea (one bag does two glasses for me and saves using a pot). Of Twinings new collection, in attractive packs, I like Ceylon and Darjeeling. The price is about 20p for 25 bags and distribution is under way. Inquiries to R. Twinning and Co, South Way, Andover, Hants.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

ALSO ON PAGE 15

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1011
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Mon.-Sat. 2 pm-8.20 pm: Sun. 2 pm-6 pm.
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J.R. SALAMANCA

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—JEREMY BROOKS on Salamanca's earlier novel *ELLIPSIS* in the "Sunday Times"

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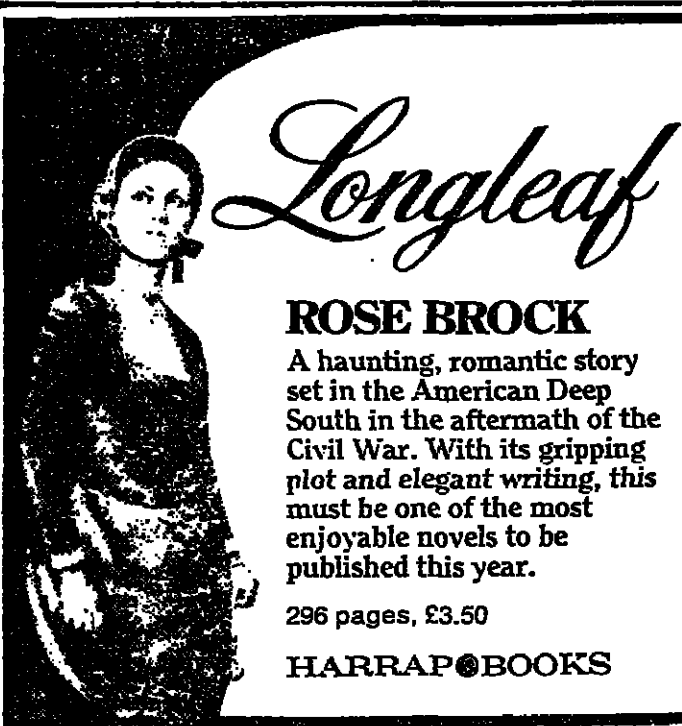
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BOOKS/ONE

Letting in the daylight on the monarchy

Edward VIII

By Frances Donaldson
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.95)

The Royal House of Windsor

By Elizabeth Longford

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.75)

It is hard to know, after reading Frances Donaldson's outstanding biography, which was more damaging to King Edward VIII, his undoubted honesty and straightforwardness with others, or his lifelong ability to deceive himself. Even his closest advisers failed to realize the depth of his love for Mrs Simpson, although he never made a secret of it to any of them; and one of the reasons he pursued it to its constitutionally inevitable end was that he, in turn, had absolutely no sense, either then or later, of the near-unanimous feelings his decision would arouse.

Edward's whole nature was broken-backed from the start. Eldest child of a rather grand, insensitive father and (more seriously) of a cold, unloving mother, he was self-effacing, yet he loved position. He was gay, yet inclined to a *Weitschmerz* from adolescence on. "This boy is Stuart, not a Brunswick," Lord Esher, one of his first favourites, said. As Prince of Wales in a world dramatically stripped of Hapsburgs, Romanovs and Hohenzollerns, he carried a bewitching idea of informal monarchy from the East End and the Embassy Club to the Rockies and the Bush; and yet like many public idols, he grew to fear and despise the hysteria of personal homage; in exile he sheltered behind his high and believed that the advent of a strong Labour Government would be followed by

a Russian takeover in London within days.

By the time he talked to the chronically unemployed of Merthyr and Dowlais in 1936, declaring famously and with genuine, stunned horror that "something must be done", he had already committed himself to giving up the throne: in less than a month he was gone. Many regarded that as a callous dereliction of duty and leadership, and many still do. I think Lady Donaldson is one: her investigation is just, but it is very severe, and it will not please everyone. The portrait of Wallis Warfield Spencer/Simpson/Windsor is even kinder, but where is the evidence to the contrary?

What if "David" had chucked Wallis and gone on? He might have been an interesting monarch, but would he have been any good? One of the many suggestions thrown up in the course of *Edward VIII* is that he had in fact exhausted his reserves of spontaneous energy during the long and unpremeditated years as "salesman of the Empire". His terrible lack of the resources to be drawn from a real education, an affectionate family and a circle of close friends caught up with him in the end. His flamboyant indiscretion on the yachting trips looks stupid. There was no fight in him, either for a Beaverbrook/Churchill "King's Party" (and in this he was scrupulously correct, minimising the constitutional crisis and making things as easy as possible for his brother) or for the morganatic marriage which Lord Rothermere believed the world, in its greater permissiveness since 1918, might be prepared to accept as a decent compromise all round. Baldwin agreed; but not about its extension to the Royal Family.

A subtle, and in the circumstances enlightening, fluidity is the supreme attraction of this important book. Lady Donaldson is clearing a jungle of rumour, hearsay, gossip, lies, hagiography, demonology and special pleading, and she holds open every option on each phase of King Edward's life until she can produce corroborative evidence: if not, the option remains open. Far from leaving an impression of indecisiveness the effect is vigorous and exciting. This is typical, as it is of her generally excellent style.

It was this sense of being shut out that accounted for much of the duality in his nature. His books are full of sentences expressing the desire of half-truth, but this should not obscure the fact that they were half-true.

She quotes everything. There is no witness from the author of *A King's Story* down (indeed, in the context of that too-long and bitterly digested memoir, particularly him), whose testimony is not held up to the light and in some measure small or large, found wanting. A great deal is thrown out. Two famous stories handed on by Randolph Churchill—one from Lord Derby about King George's impulse to terrify his children as his father had done, and the other about the reason for Beaverbrook's interference in the Abdication ("to bugger Baldwin")—she rejects wholly, the first since it is uncharacteristic of Edward VII, George V and Lord Derby, the second as merely rude and Randolphian.

She tells us that the Prince did not kiss the most hideously aged patient in a skin hospital after the First World War (though not how she knows for



sure—that must remain unknown until her annotated copy is revealed 10 years after her death. She also tells us that he was not an alcoholic, that the Duke and Duchess were not "prevented" from living in England after 1945, but chose to live in France and the United States on account of the official English attitude towards the Duchess.

courtesy "HRH". It was his idea, like the 1966 picture of coherent, hard and hated "Prince of Wales set" as "a fantasy".

The Nazis, of course, encouraged by Edward's genuine family feeling for Germany and by his eccentric gestures of good will, persisted well into the war in believing that he had been kicked off the throne by a Teutophile clique. Lady Donaldson is particularly good on the German connection, on the Windsor's unhappy visit to the Reich in 1937, on the shady chums they attracted in their homelessness and, particularly on the Lisbon farce of summer 1940 when Churchill, aided by Walter Monckton, was trying to get them safely to the Bahamas before the Nazis could trick them back to Spain with the lie that, when he got them to the Bahamas, Churchill was going to kill them. ("Today," cabled Walter Schellenberg to Berlin on 30 July, "there arrived at the Duke's as announced the English Minister who calls himself Sir Walter Turner Monckton, a lawyer from Kent—like a baritone lard in a Donizetti opera). There is no doubt that the Duke longed desperately to be of service to his own bewildering country, and it is probable that he even the Nazis a vague telegram he called to Nassau, but that he would ever have played Pétain to a British Vichy seems in the highest degree unlikely.

For the Abdication period Lady Donaldson makes splendid use of the good Monckton's papers; for its pathetic aftermath, and the early months of the war, she plays her trump: the lively, unpublished correspondence of the Duke's most faithful friend, Major "Frank" Metcalfe and his wife Alexandra. The Metcalfes looked after the Windsors for a brief period in 1939, and even

Michael Ratcliffe

their loyalty was stretched to breaking point.

They are incapable of truly trusting anybody (wrote Lady Alexandra) therefore one feels one's loyalty is misplaced. Their selfishness and self-concentration is terrifying. What I am finding it difficult to put into words is the reason for his having only a few friends. One is perpetually disappointed.

Elizabeth Longford makes the very good point in her high-spirited picture essay on *The Royal House of Windsor* that King Edward's innovations in kingship were essentially trivial ones: his celebrated hatlessness, for one. It was left to his succeeding brother, the argument goes, and still more, to his niece and her children, to interpret the true "democratic" monarchy in a more subtle and lasting way: time will tell. "We must not let daylight in upon the magic," said Bagehot, but the descendants of George V have all been well advised to do a little of that, and the magic, whatever you care to call it, has not much diminished thereby. The saddest thing is that so little credit for that can go to the man Lady Donaldson rightly calls one of the most popular men in history. It is impossible not to be both moved and exasperated by his fate.

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Gossip from the grave

Immortals at my
Elbow

By Rosemary Brown

(Bachman & Turner, £4.25)

A month or so ago I was at the BBC Television Centre when a well-known medium (not the author of this book) described to a wardrobe man the lady she was sitting behind him and who evidently was his mother, who had died a few weeks earlier. However the information reached her, it was accurate and impressive, and caused a moderate kerfuffle. Other mediums impress in the same way.

Mrs Rosemary Brown is someone else. She is more than just another medium, and became famous a year or so ago, when she began to make known the fact that Liszt, Chopin, Beethoven and other composers were given to dropping in on her, and dictating posthumous works. Though Mrs Brown had no connection with musical training, many of these pieces were impressively in the style of the composers she claimed had given them to her (Liszt's *Gibelei* is a case in point), and some musicologists were very impressed.

In *Immortals at my Elbow*, she has various items of interest for the casual student of *The Musical Times*: we hear from George Sand that she and Chopin have "made up their differences". He ("a great wag") kindly slipped over to Paris to cheer Mrs Brown with a merry pun just as she was placing a posy of violets on his

grave ("a grave matter", he ho). List shows signs of no longer being a Casanova (well, he is 163!). But most of the book is given over to philosophy and literature. Bertrand Russell, Carl Jung ("just call me Joe!"), Einstein, Sir Donald Tovey and Bernard Shaw all contribute—but as, give the impression that the great study in the sky where they have more recently been at work is not conducive to the production of masterpieces; either that, or death has an unfortunate effect on the brain cells. Shaw's new play, *Brutus and Calphurnia*, is definitely a winner (Liszt, Russell, even more garrulous in death, while less surprised at finding himself in an afterlife than one might have supposed) contributes a series of banalities the like of which would have roused him to wild scorn even in old age.

Mrs Brown is disarming: "A great quantity of banalities emerge from contact with the average after-death communicator," she says firmly. But she evidently considers her major collaborators far from average. So they were; but so they are not. While her fellow-contributors' words are trash, Mrs Brown's are often fascinating. It is difficult to believe that she is not utterly honest (just as it is difficult to believe that John Lill—a collaborator still very much with us—is not totally convinced that he has communicated with Beethoven). So whatever is going on, is something that does not happen to most of us.

Derek Parker

Crime

The Grosvenor Square
Goodbye

By Francis Clifford

(Hodder, £2.40)

Here is a book about a simple dramatic situation taken straight from the banal pages of the newspapers. It is presented to us in a technique that has been often used by the producers of what might, with a touch of cruelty, be called the transatlantic automated suspense book. Yet it is a fine novel doing splendidly what the novel should do, just what separates its grain from so much, so similar-looking chaff? Its story of hostages held to ransom is now commonplace, both in life and in thrillers. Its setting, a prestigious hotel in Grosvenor Square, is just the glossy background that any fast-buck Hollywood-glancing writer might have chosen. And the method of its story, a series of quick flips from character to character, while seeming to provide a zippy pace and dazzling super-knowledge, lies wide open to sickness.

But Francis Clifford is not sick. And here is the first difference from the automated boys. When Clifford enters any one of his dozens of characters, ranging from a down-and-out to the American Ambassador, he enters deeply but only as deeply as he needs for what he has to tell us. He practises the blessed virtue of restraint. He refrains entirely from cocky interior familiarities. It is the same with his story. Like the whole lesser spawning of thriller writers he manoeuvres the progress of his basic situation to produce a series of surprises and shocks. But, though one of these shocks is a splendid total reversal, he never goes beyond what the realities of his people's lives permit him.

A writer like Clifford does not duck. In life a holding-to-

ransom puts enormous strains on the whole clutch of people involved. The temptation for a thriller is to ignore most of these pressures, to plunge for the most dramatic and to take care even there not to go so far that the reader's susceptibilities are endangered. Clifford, however, experiences with each character, too, the whole depth of feeling a situation of such tension imposes. He uses this tension to his people, and takes us on the test. And more important, the tension tests not only the characters but the man who brings them to life.

Alive and Dead, by Elizabeth Ferrars (Collins, £2.25). The fourth Ferrars and not a whit less insight. Setting a stark, stark social war. Theme: trusting, trust, glove-fitting for a whodunit daring yet wholly fair.

How the wheel had turned! Contamination by mekhehah! Only a generation earlier; at the Battle of Isandhlwana, those same Zulu warriors had scattered the British redcoats like chaff from their kraals, and cheerfully turned women and children into kebabs for the hyenas. Two generations earlier, all South Africa had echoed to the tramp of the conquering regiments of Shaka, King of the Zulus. And now the Zulus seemed to be back where they belonged: out of the slaughter-house, and into the kindergarten.

It is this turbulent, melancholy, downhill tale of the Zulu nation—born in a sea of blood, ending in the bathos of the imperial zoo—that Brian Roberts has made into a most useful and readable book. The difficulty of writing a history of the Zulus is that the primary sources are scanty, exclusively European and often wretchedly biased. In history, as well as marriage, one is prescribed the missionary position. We see Africa exclusively through the eyes of missionaries, missionaries, who were blind to the realities of African tribal politics.

H. R. F. Keating

An Italian pilgrimage

Paradise of Exiles

Tuscany and the British

By Olive Hamilton

(André Deutsch, £3.95)

Giuseppe Baratti, an Italian friend of Dr Johnson, was convinced that the "English travel to see things, not men", their "poor curiosity" extending no further than "pictures and statues and carnival festivities and holy-week ceremonies". Olive Hamilton determined to make herself an exception to that rule. Yet, except for the chapter on Henry Moore—and a patriotic coda on those who assisted Florence after the flood, she is still forced by the very nature of her subject to explore British people through the Tuscan things which remain to tell us of them.

Thus, it is Uccello's painting of his unexecuted tomb that leads her to Sir John Hawkwood (whose face reminds her of Lord Montgomery's). And other chapters are concerned with innumerable pilgrimages to villas, cemeteries and sites where petrol stations or railway lines perhaps, or sometimes just decay and disuse, intervene between the lives and energies of former British residents and this modern, very vivid imagination.

It is the process and the personal compulsion of her searches that figure largely in Mrs Hamilton's book. And for those like-minded readers there are useful plans of Livorno, Florence, Bagni di Lucca or the bay of La Spezia to help their quest for Smollett, Shelley, Ouida or D. H. Lawrence. *Paradise of Exiles* sprang from her wish to know more about the many fellow-countrymen before her who had established homes or occasional bases in Tuscany. She has read widely among the vast literature of Tuscan visit and "exile" and quotes from it often and at length: one treasure in particular is the Stewarts' visit to the Lawrence house, Villa Mirandola, seen lengthily from Osbert's perspective, then sharply and economically from Frieda's.

In moving from library to field work, Mrs Hamilton has been helped, as she generously acknowledges, by many Tuscans and British alike.

I had only to mention my interest in the Bonis family to Professor Gino Arrighi, who though he taught mathematics at Lucca was immersed in the history of his native city, and we were off through the narrow streets to the romantic basilica of San Frediano.

Lucca is the capital of the province where she lives—from internal evidence and some modest research her house must be at Pieve, two and a half kilometres from Camaiore. There are some places, farther afield, which it is a shame that she does not explore more extensively:

Siena, for example, features only briefly as a refuge in poor Landor's last years; but its attractions for the British have been considerable, not least because it offered the opportunity (rather than Lucca, in fact) of studying the Italian language in a most perfect way. With any book that is forced to select, to anthologize as it were, it is easy to identify the disappointments of omission. Mrs Hamilton's personal absorption in the process of her researches does mean she neglects the years between Hawkwood and Smollett, where there is fascinating material in favour of the last two centuries when sheer numbers and accessibility of memorabilia provide her with more opportunities. It is rather startling to learn that by 1910 the British Consul in Florence knew of 35,000 British residents in the region.

Some of her subjects—Queen Victoria and Moore—are hardly "exiles". Indeed, the book provokes without much bothering to answer fascinating questions about the psychology of expatriation and the theology, so to speak, of this particular Paradise. Significantly, it is Lawrence who talks of the Florence where his *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was printed as a place "where the serpent is invisible". But invisible, we notice, not absent.

John Dixon Hunt

Tragi-comic tyrants

The Zulu Kings

By Brian Roberts

(Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)

The Zulu kraal was the smash hit of the imperial exhibition at Earls Court in 1899, and it was a *succès de scandale*. English matrons flocked to see—and even touch—actual Zulu warriors, whose fine physique was draped in little more than red war-paint. An English woman was said to have kissed one of the Zulus. From the British Colony of Natal, white settlers wrote to protest at the exhibition; contact with English women could only contaminate the child-like savages.

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Brian Roberts does his best to be sympathetic to the Africans' predicament. He gives no easy answer to the central question: how the Zulus, armed with spears, who had forcibly created a nation out of a collection of black tribes, might have avoided being dispossessed in their turn by white tribes, armed with rifles, and backed by an imperial power. Where he breaks new ground is in the emphasis he places on the first phase of Zulu nationhood—before either British or Boer expansionism had come into conflict with it. Donald Morris, in his magnificent *The Washing of the Spears*, concentrated on the fall of the Zulus. Here Brian Roberts vividly describes the years of power.

In earlier accounts of King Shaka, and his half brothers Digaana and Mpande, who ruled Zululand for half a century, their bloodthirsty ways create a certain monotony. They are displayed by their white biographers, not as friends in human shape, but fiends in fiendish shape. To read of, at least, end less mass executions are worse than crimes; they are a bore. Brian Roberts tackles this problem in the only possible way. He sees the humour—black comedy—in the situation.

Shaka, it turns out, was an inveterate tease. He pretended he had to learn to write and then threatened the white visitors with a horrible punishment, for their failure to interpret his indecipherable scrawl. He simply adored dressing up. When one of the traders painted his portrait, dressed in "monkey skins, in three folds from his waist to his knees, from which two cows' tails are suspended", Shaka was as pleased as punch. And always in the background was the Execution Hill, where people who had provoked the King's ill-humour were put out ready for the hyenas with a spike "inhumanly forced up the fundament of each".

All told, this is a masterly reconstruction of the tragi-comic reign of Shaka and his brother tyrants.

Thomas Pakenham

Quick guide

Executioner: Pierpoint, an Autobiography, by Albert Pierpoint (Harrap £3.75). James Barry, the Victorian hangman, pulled one victim's head right off and failed in repeated attempts to get the trapezoids to open under another. Albert Pierpoint's experiences, retold here with the craftsman's pride and care with which he calculated his drops and the considerate discretion with which he approached his "sacred vocation", are, from a professional point of view, satisfactorily dull by comparison. He took up the work because his uncle and father did it, and for the opportunity it gave to travel round the country. He hanged in nine countries, gave lessons to foreigners, despatched 27 persons in one day and "some hundreds" (the exact number would sound like boasting) in all. His hangings, he thinks, were humane and efficient, but not a deterrent. His life's work, he concludes, achieved nothing more than revenge.

Out of Step, by Daniel Farson (Michael Joseph, £4). Obviously an account of Dan Farson's life this is largely dominated by the dramatically boozed figure of his father Negley, "one of the last of the great American foreign correspondents". There's some death of Dan Farson dies and, anyway he's a fascinating character. The son's career is quite as unusual encompassing television stardom, the merchant navy, Piccadilly, Bohemian Soho and the landings of a fashionable East End pub. Farson has an easy, breezy style and an engagingly sharp eye for anecdote and character, most of them larger or at least stranger than life, like Sammy Roosevelt Mims, in the next hospital bed, who stays high by drinking liquid boot, filtered through slices of bread.

BOOKS/TWO

Casualties of Yalta

The Last Secret

Forcible Repatriation to Russia, 1944-47. Introduction by Hugh Trevor-Roper.

By Nicholas Bethell

(And Deutsch, £3.50)

Lord Bethell tells a harrowing story which Professor Trevor-Roper rightly describes as a tragedy. In three years, from the times of the Normandy landings until May 1947, the British and American governments handed two million Russian, Ukrainian, Baltic, and Czechoslovakian over to the Soviet authorities.

Large numbers of these ex-patriates were "displaced persons", slave labourers in factories or on the land. No element of free will entered into their actions at any time. But a smaller number were found in German military uniforms. Some of the 50,000 Czechs who were captured had fought bravely against Russian and Yugoslav partisans; less willingly they had been posted against the British and American troops in France. There were also many thousands of men who had served under the German General Vlasov. All these knew they would be classified as traitors. With many of the civilians they were determined to resist repatriation.

Their resistance was often fierce. British and American soldiers had at times to bludgeon or bayonet the men to force them—many with wives and children—on to the trains or lorries that would take them to the Russian guards. Many men and women killed themselves on the spot. Sometimes men were reported to have died from hunger, cold and exhaustion.

In his admirable introduction Professor Trevor-Roper writes that the consequences of the original decision on repatriation will shock us today. At the time it did not. To many they were unknown. He has indeed to make an effort to think back to the impulsive action when a war of unparalleled horror was ending. The *Herrenvolk* had

slaughtered millions in the gas chambers and had hanged and tortured untold numbers in the subjugated lands. The Russians had lost 20 million at the front or in civilian massacres or by starvation. No one who was in the Soviet Union at the time can forget the overwhelming sense of grief and rage. Russian soldiers, I remember, put up a signpost when they reached the German frontier: "Here it is, the accursed country." Doubly accursed was any Russian who had helped the enemy.

When Stalin first asked for the return of all Soviet citizens, the Western governments had few illusions about the fate in store for those found in German uniforms. But they felt bound by international usage and by the thought that two-thirds of our own British and American prisoners-of-war were in German prison camps likely to be overrun by the Soviet armies.

Our knowledge even then of Stalin, supported by some little doubt that if we did not hand over the Soviet prisoners our own men would not see home for a very long time. It was chiefly this thought which prompted the British and American Governments to come to a firm and secret agreement at Yalta early in 1945 to return all Soviet citizens.

British soldiers from Field-Marshal Alexander downwards

protested against the instructions given to them. Lord Bethell records that junior officers reported their serious doubts whether their men would go on herding Russians into trains. It is hardly surprising that some escaped over the fence while our soldiers just happened, quite by chance, to be looking the other way. Perhaps the most telling postscript came in 1952, during negotiations to end the Korean war, when the United States was strongly supported by Britain in saying it would be abhorrent to send back men who were strongly determined to stay outside the communist camp.

Lord Bethell tells the whole story with great care, drawing on newly available state documents and on statements from Western officers and Soviet survivors now in the West. Credit is afforded at some length to the Western governments' case, even though Lord Bethell is evidently impatient with some of the and more impersonal minutes from officials in the Foreign Office. Naturally, he is chiefly concerned with those among the ex-patriates who were violently resisted and had to be forcibly removed. Even so, while his own conviction is plain, he gives no absolute verdict. The Last Secret, perhaps, but only one of the many tragedies wrought by the satanic war.

Iverach McDonald

Fiction

The Bird in Last Year's Nest

By Shaun Herron

(Cape, £2.50)

God Is Inexperienced

By Yvonne Mitchell

(Constable, £2.50)

The Night of Accomplishment

By John Noone

(Hamish Hamilton, £2.95)

Shaun Herron gathers together some of the most forceful contentions of today in his great and lasting new novel, *The*

Bird in Last Year's Nest. The story and suspense as well as the wonder of human intelligence, humour and wide-eyed concern for those affected by the constrictors shape every line. This time is modernist Spain embattled by radical-traditional-separatist Basques. Dr Dion Ugalde lives quietly with his wife Maria in a predominantly Basque village. Their more restless son studies medicine and a bit of revolution near by. They have narrowly survived the civil war, Maria's father having been a legendary anti-Falangist fighter and Dr Ugalde his secret second-in-command. In the fictional bloodlust, the doctor made a mistake. He became hooked on the excitement of killing. Then recurrent dreams of how he had or might fail to protect and demonstrate his love for his family shook him into bargaining with life: "Give us one another, obscurity and peace and we will give back our skill and our service."

But how? His son begins to lead a Basque nationalist group whose chief tactician is described by one of his colleagues as being "incurably working class, as if it were a terminal disease". They meet fanatically in a restaurant club, prepare sumptuous food and make ghastly plans to rob banks, kidnap, kill, and be free of Dr Ugalde's compromises.

Most of the people stalk in one's mind long afterwards; harsh countryside, human involvements and choices are subtly evoked, and the complex design of the book is an impeccable art. Mr Herron's instincts are universal, his purpose broader than Hemingway's or Lorca's.

Yvonne Mitchell's writing is unforgettable for its sense of happiness. In *God Is Inexperienced*, violence remains buoyant solely in the imagination of a nice chap in north London whose most serious panic is caused by his accountant father's sneers at

Joseph Heller's new novel "Something Happened" will be reviewed by Michael Ratcliffe as the Monday Book.

his unemployment and by his girl friend's dainty tears in Eastbourne. He feels freed of malice and envy for ever while listening to Barenboim's music and does not know, whether the pianist's first name is Daniel or Jacqueline.

Miss Mitchell's novel is very funny. She has a fine appreciation of the slide-into-bland words: many puddings, small boys grinch (grin and twitch?). The basic idea has been aired before—young Chris thinks he would like to play at being God by writing a novel and the destructive, musical showbiz people concocted in his noddle begin to merge weirdly with his life and the other way around.

In a massively organized work, John Noone proposes that the only power left to individuals is sexual prowess or, as his Egyptian characters call it, jig-jig. He won the Faber Memorial Prize with his previous novel, and *The Night of Accomplishment* is an elaborate and sensitive sequel which can be read on its own. His central character is again an English writer, lecturing in Japan and Egypt. A collection of moral values, he thinks, produces his fractured mind that leads him to immobilize himself by breaking his left heel and displacing his cervical vertebrae. The difficulty has been his simultaneous love for his wife and a woman who replaces his dead sister. Matthew, Mark and Luke (with John to follow) are used in turn as symbolic names for the writer. Solace mainly from literary legends is most movingly explored.

Myrna Blumberg

Books next week

On Thursday Michael Ratcliffe on Roy Jenkins's "Nine Men of Power"; Sir William Haley reviews "Poor Dear Brendan" by Andrew Boyle; Michael Dunne on "Tommy" by Tompkins; Woodrow Wilson's "Neutrality" by Patrick Devlin.

Law Society results—Part 2

The Law Society announces that the following candidates were successful in the subjects indicated in the Part 2 Qualifying Examination held on August 12, 13, 14 and 15. An asterisk denotes a distinction.

THE HEADS OF THE EXAMINATION ARE:
1. Conveyancing and succession; 2. Company law; 3. Criminal law; 4. Tort; 5. Public law; 6. Evidence; 7. Professional conduct; 8. Legal history; 9. Legal philosophy; 10. Legal literature.

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Bernard Levin

Surely there is not an atom of truth in all this teaspoon stuff

I knew what was coming the minute I read the announcement that the Nobel Prize had been won by Sir Martin Ryle and Professor Antony Hewish. I knew it was coming because it happens every time astronomy, and particularly radio astronomy, is in the news. Ryle or Hoyle, Jodrell Bank or Mount Palomar, Patrick Moore, or Patrick Moore's mum, Comet Kohoutek or Comet Halley, it makes no difference: every time anything happens to turn the layman's eyes to the heavens, there is the same paragraph, sooner or later, attached to the event, and this occasion provided no exception. The paragraph is the one about the stars—much of the Nobel Laureates' work has been done among them, it seems—which consist of matter so dense that "a teaspoonful would weigh tens of millions of tons". I am sorry to adopt yet again my familiar role of thirteenth at table, but at the risk of spoiling the prizewinners' pleasure in their doubtless well-earned honour, I have to say that I simply don't believe it.

I say this not only on the pragmatic ground that if there were any substance anywhere in the universe which weighed millions of tons to the teaspoonful, the stars would be so crowded that it is, would undoubtedly have dropped a hunk of it on my foot by now, but because the explanation invariably proffered to explain the phenomenon is so grotesquely inadequate, indeed so obviously a falsehood, that I cannot believe that it is seriously expected to convince even a particularly gullible child. The explanation is that the atoms in the stuff of which these mysterious stars are made are so close together that you can get far more of it into a teaspoon than you can of—well, of tea, say. Pull the other one, Sir Martin, it's got bells on.

A far cry from jellyfish to doorsteps

To start with, it is well known that the atoms in any substance at all—butter, mattresses, carburetors, milestones, knickers, shoe-trees, Bovril, saxophones, half-bricks—are so close together as to be, for all practical purposes, actually touching. Indeed, if there is one thing I know about science it is that the distance between any two atoms in the same object is so small that you could hardly get a fingernail between them. Damn, what was all that solemn stuff about splitting the atom supposed to mean? If you can sort out the atoms in a coconut—one for you, and one for me—with a pair of eyebrow-tweezers, why have we been buying the hottish cyclotrons all these years?

But that is not all. No doubt the atoms in some substances—beer, for example—are less tightly packed than in others—corkscrews, shall we say. And no doubt if the atoms in sausages were to move further down the bus, so to speak, the texture of the burgers would shortly come to resemble that of brash astrays, a process which, indeed, has apparently already

occurred in the case of the sausages manufactured by Messrs—well, anyway. But if it is a far cry, atomwise, from jellyfish to doorsteps, it is a cry too far to be taken seriously from doorsteps to stuff weighing millions of tons to the cubic centimetre. You couldn't pack the atoms that tight; why, not even those good people who earn a blameless yen by shoving more and more passengers into the carriages on the Tokyo Underground could get them in like that.

"The star Canopus", Mr H. F. Ellis once sagely remarked, "is so far away that it could travel sideways at a miles an hour for a million years and not worry me", and I have long suspected, every time the Great Teaspoon Story is trotted out, that the astronomers know they can get away with it because the stars to which this improbable quality is attributed—they are called pulsars, I gather, because they have a habit, which you may find cosy or ominous, according to taste, of throbbing away up there for all the world as if they were alive (I say, wouldn't it be a lark if they really were?).—are so extraordinarily distant that the experts think they can get away with absolutely any nonsense that comes into their heads by suggesting that in such remote spots ordinary common sense can be dispensed with.

Substance that cost £9 an ounce

Not mine, gentlemen, not mine. I will believe that you have a caddy of this stuff in your pantry when I see you stirring a spoonful of it into your tea, and not a minute before. Until then, I will treat your mysterious substance with the same cold scepticism, fortified by an encounter I had some years ago with a substance quite as mysterious as your pulsar-juice. I had been lunching in Soho with a friend who was an expert cook in the Oriental manner, and he had a habit, as a Chinese emporium as we stroll through the streets. The shop being crowded, it took him some time to get served, and I looked about me while I waited. Among the packets and bottles and tins which he had on a shelf, in which could be seen a curious white substance, the jar bore a label which read "Go Li Sum—£9 an ounce". This, I recall, was at that time the approximate price of solid gold, and I was much interested to know what this stuff was. When my friend backed away from the counter with his purchases, I asked him, but he was no wiser in the matter than I, so I commanded him to enquire of one of the two ladies seated at the shop. Well, he explained, one of them would know, but she was Chinese and spoke no English, so she could not tell us; the other was English and could tell us, but would not. So I still have no idea what Go Li Sum is, and I have been wondering the feet of a jar of it; am I seriously expected to believe in a substance only to be found in some celestial Soho on the farther edge of the universe? I congratulate Sir Martin and Professor Hewish on their Nobel Prize, but as for their claims about the stuff their pulsars are made of, I am not to be persuaded. I have heard of egg-and-spoon races, but this is ridiculous.

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"Obliterate all the landmarks and, for established residents, the district loses its distinctive character: it looks just like everywhere else."

Peter Willmott on population and community in London

"It soon became apparent to me that many of the school's problems were aggravated rather than helped by the headmaster. He sometimes seemed unable to cope with running a school. Often his answer would be to burst into tears"

Elaine Lawrence on the head and his teachers

"Ringed on two sides by major traffic arteries... and on all sides by its own outworks, it has only four points at which, in the current unfunny joke, the colonels will have to set up machinegun posts to keep out the mob after the Social Contract is rescinded"

Reyner Banham on the Barbican

NEWSOCIETY
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Kenya's election shows growing demand for reform

Last warning to President Kenyatta

General elections in Kenya are held somewhat more infrequently than in Britain; last week's was only the second since independence in 1963. They have correspondingly more excitement attached to them. This election produced a fatal stabbing, a shooting and over three hundred arrests for attempted voting fraud, as well as a level of critical comment that would enliven any campaign.

Excitement was not however connected ostensibly to any discussion of policies. All 700 candidates were from the country's only political party—the Kenyan African National Union (KANU)—and the issues were personal and local. Candidates up for re-election were expected to be re-elected on their record on obtaining better roads, new schools and hospitals. Voters do, of course, also make their views on government policy known by their attitude to ministers up for election. In 1969, they rejected five of them; this time four went down in addition to 13 assistant ministers.

At least two of the rejected ministers were particularly closely connected to President Kenyatta, Dr Njoroge Mungai (Minister for Lands and Natural Resources) and Mr Odongo Omondi (Minister for Agriculture). The Mungai is also the President's doctor and his campaign was strongly supported by the President's daughter. He lost by a considerable margin. Mr Omondi was considered as the President's personal representative for his district where the candidate would otherwise have been Mr Oginga Odinga, who was not allowed to stand. Mr Peter Kenyatta, the President's son, who was also standing, only managed to get in by 260 votes.

Conversely, several other figures who have the reputation for standing up to the Government were easily re-elected. Mr M. Shikuku, Mr M. J. Seroney and Mr J. M. Kariuki, who have acted as a sort of unofficial opposition in the last few years, had no trouble in being elected with sizeable majorities.

These kind of results are an implied criticism of the President's policies. There is a widespread irritation with the administration and with the thought unduly favoured the Soviet players. At his insistence, a series of Candidates' matches was substituted for a tournament and it was with this system that Bobby Fischer crushed the world's best masters and won the title against Spassky at Reykjavik in 1972.

The Karpov-Korchnoi match is the culmination and final of the present Candidates' series. Whoever wins this match should, in theory, be playing against the world champion in a match starting June 1, 1975, and whoever wins that match will be the world champion.

Most regrettably, this match may never come about, since the world champion insists on terms for the match which FIDE cannot wholly accept. His wish that only wins should be counted and that draws should be ignored have been conceded; but his demand that the games played they regard as inhuman and unacceptable. They also reject his claim that, if the score stands at 9-9, the match should be abandoned as a draw and that the world champion would retain his title.

Since these two conditions were not granted, Bobby Fischer, sent a telegram to the FIDE Congress at Nice resigning his FIDE World Championship title. Whether he means that he resigns the title "tout court", or whether he has in mind to retain an individual world championship only time can tell. But as far as the World

Chess Federation is concerned, if Bobby Fischer does not appear on June 1, 1975 to face whoever wins this present match then the title will go by default to either Karpov or Korchnoi, whoever wins at Moscow.

This match is indeed a fascinating contrast in styles and personality, between an experienced and highly successful tournament player in Korchnoi (he has won or tied for first prize in more than 25 international tournaments) and a player who, despite his youth, is acknowledged as the best of the world's active players.

Korchnoi is almost twice as old as Karpov, having been born in Leningrad on July 23, 1931, whereas his opponent was born in Slutsk (in the Russian Federated Republic) on May 23, 1951.

There is just as big a contrast in their characters. Korchnoi is volatile, expansive, ever ready to see the wryly humorous side of things. He is not backward in giving his point of view, and, as I can personally vouch, is a very easy person to talk to.

Karpov is more reserved and inward looking. In any conversation with him his sentences are likely to be about half as short as those of his interviewer. He is, though, has a sense of humour and a great deal of reserve.

In their play, too, there is a marked difference. Both have made considerable contributions to opening theory. Korchnoi's ideas have always concentrated

on making the game and the position more dynamic, while Karpov's innovations go right through the whole gamut of the game. His is a universal game of the mind, as I said, and his play at the very strong Madrid tournament last year, he already plays like a world champion.

Before this match started I was convinced that Karpov would win and most experts agreed with me. It might be said that his passage through the Candidates series was of about equal worth. Korchnoi beat the Brazilian Mecking in the quarter-final and the former world champion, Petrosian, in the semi-final. Karpov beat Polugaevsky and then the former world champion, Spassky. But Korchnoi is giving away 20 years to a younger player whose stamina, despite his slight, almost frail appearance, is already almost legendary.

In matches physical endurance counts for an immense amount and so it has proved here where, with his two poles of attack, Karpov must surely win the match.

What would happen if, despite his resignation of the title, Fischer does indeed turn up on June 1? A year ago I would have said that Fischer would lead, but with a great expenditure of effort. Now I believe the chances are about even but that if I had to back anyone it would be Karpov.

Harry Golombek



Patrick Gilkes

Rugged battle of minds for chess honour

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This match is indeed a fascinating contrast in styles and personality, between an experienced and highly successful tournament player in Korchnoi (he has won or tied for first prize in more than 25 international tournaments) and a player who, despite his youth, is acknowledged as the best of the world's active players.

Korchnoi is almost twice as old as Karpov, having been born in Leningrad on July 23, 1931, whereas his opponent was born in Slutsk (in the Russian Federated Republic) on May 23, 1951.

There is just as big a contrast in their characters. Korchnoi is volatile, expansive, ever ready to see the wryly humorous side of things. He is not backward in giving his point of view, and, as I can personally vouch, is a very easy person to talk to.

Karpov is more reserved and inward looking. In any conversation with him his sentences are likely to be about half as short as those of his interviewer. He is, though, has a sense of humour and a great deal of reserve.

In their play, too, there is a marked difference. Both have made considerable contributions to opening theory. Korchnoi's ideas have always concentrated

on making the game and the position more dynamic, while Karpov's innovations go right through the whole gamut of the game. His is a universal game of the mind, as I said, and his play at the very strong Madrid tournament last year, he already plays like a world champion.

Before this match started I was convinced that Karpov would win and most experts agreed with me. It might be said that his passage through the Candidates series was of about equal worth. Korchnoi beat the Brazilian Mecking in the quarter-final and the former world champion, Petrosian, in the semi-final. Karpov beat Polugaevsky and then the former world champion, Spassky. But Korchnoi is giving away 20 years to a younger player whose stamina, despite his slight, almost frail appearance, is already almost legendary.

In matches physical endurance counts for an immense amount and so it has proved here where, with his two poles of attack, Karpov must surely win the match.

What would happen if, despite his resignation of the title, Fischer does indeed turn up on June 1? A year ago I would have said that Fischer would lead, but with a great expenditure of effort. Now I believe the chances are about even but that if I had to back anyone it would be Karpov.

Harry Golombek

Ronald Butt

The link between public money and public morality

If a politician does not make sure that his words can only be taken to mean what he wants them to say, nobody else will rush to do the job for him, and many will respond in a way that suits their own honesty of discussion.

So it was with Sir Keith Joseph last weekend. At the end of a speech which rightly reminded people that there is more to politics than economic policy, and that politicians ought to be seriously concerned with the influences that are now harming the moral welfare of young people in particular, he chose to append a scarcely connected coda about the increase of births to young and inadequate mothers—and particularly to unmarried adolescents.

The silly attacks this has produced—not excluding Mr Frank Field's disingenuous attempt to interpret Sir Keith's remarks as an attack on the poor in general—are hardly worth reply. But it is perhaps worth while to try to guess why Sir Keith spoiled his speech by this apparently irrelevant and clumsy addendum. I suspect the truth was that, making a speech about moral values, it struck him that at the end of it some people might say that he himself had actually assisted this process as a minister by providing the basis of a free birth control service for all which is now to operate without regard to age or marital status.

With this thought in mind, let us turn to the important part of Sir Keith's speech, and particularly to its concern for the influences threatening moral behaviour and the family. The other night, Mr Kenneth Powell, commenting on Sir Keith's speech, said that politicians should not preach because they have a very slight effect on public morals.

Of course, they should not preach unless it is within the power of politics to do something about the social evils which they are preaching. But which they are preaching. But which they are preaching. But which they are preaching.

It is for the politicians, who are the public's representatives, to find out whether the official attitude of the Family Planning Association (which is in the role of something like a government agent in these matters) is that of its former press officer, Mrs Wendy Smith, who wrote in a teenage magazine: "There is no reason why a girl shouldn't carry a sheath around with her all the time. It's not a situation arises when she wants to sleep with a boy, she can ensure that he wears one..." It is also the business of the

politicians, who provide the birth control missionaries with public money, to ascertain precisely what counselling is given to very young people in clinics. Is an immature girl warned about the dangers of VD, the advantages of self-restraint, the possible side-effects of the pill?

If my information is correct, she often gets no more than a perfunctory warning about the pill—what will she get even that if the demand made in a letter to the *British Medical Journal* this month by a group of family planning missionaries headed by the FPA's chief medical officer, Dr Michael Smith, is heeded? This letter advocates that the supply of oral contraceptives should no longer be restricted to doctors' prescriptions but should be distributed by nurses and health visitors.

The whole of this field is one where public money and policy is involved—yet the politicians have largely abdicated their responsibility. A series of fanatical groups who may cause more misery than they prevent, and who are quite willing to preside over fundamental behavioural changes for which they have no public warrant.

The regulation of the provision of contraceptives and the advice with which they are distributed to young people is closely allied to another topic of public concern—education. Here, too, the missionaries are active. The FPA's annual report ("in pubs with music, clubs, street markets and a variety of grounds—anywhere visited by young people in the 13 to 30 age range. The young volunteers themselves are between 16 and 30 (the lower age limits are worth noting in each case) and they, too, are active in the field. The FPA's channel for fishing out the pill is Dr Smith's way.

Then (since we are thinking about what politicians can do) there is the business of sex education in schools. The Family Planning Association, which is now flooding local authorities its functions (and no doubt its attitude) in contraceptives distribution, is now anxiously trying to get into schools to make sure that children are well-prepared to use these facilities by contraceptive and sex education.

They are banking at the doors of schools with specious arguments that either children are ignorant of the "facts" or that they are already "sexually active". As a result, children who are neither ignorant of the fundamental facts of human relationships nor the "sexually active" are obliged to listen to instruction that presupposes that they are likely to become so—and which conveys infectious assumptions about their future behaviour. Yet the Department of Education and Science has no responsibility in this matter: even heads of schools may not be aware of what is being precisely said in the classrooms by the sexologists' representatives, or of the value-free context in which contraceptive instruction is often given.

It is for the politicians, who are the public's representatives, to find out whether the official attitude of the Family Planning Association (which is in the role of something like a government agent in these matters) is that of its former press officer, Mrs Wendy Smith, who wrote in a teenage magazine: "There is no reason why a girl shouldn't carry a sheath around with her all the time. It's not a situation arises when she wants to sleep with a boy, she can ensure that he wears one..." It is also the business of the

The Times Diary

Stars in the matrimonial computer

was astrologically incompatible, given that he is in love with the woman? "I do not know if I could resist such a force", he confessed.

Housewife

One might expect the author of a book called *Housewife* to wear a flowered pluney and serve homemade meals. Not Ann Oakley, who has written a sociological treatise on the housewife and housework to be published at the end of this month by Allen Lane. She sits neat and serious in brown in a William Morris-covered armchair, in her neat villa in Ealing and we discuss the husband doing more in the house; or, as her book would have it, the possibility of "a revolution in the ideology of gender roles current in our culture, a revolution in concepts of gender identity".

Mrs Oakley is happy with the language her book is written in and when asked what "self-actualizing" and "privatized" meant seemed surprised that there should be any question; she said she had used simpler language in her first book, *Sex, Gender and Society* and been criticized by sociologists for it. You cannot win.

"The abolition of gender roles" and the husband doing some of the traditionally feminine work, is one of her main solutions to the problem of women at home today. She was depressed at the number of housewives she interviewed

who believed that men should not be asked to do too much in the home, and by the number of husbands reluctant to do anything in their leisure time except go to the pub.

The Oakleys themselves do not have gender differentiation problems. Robin Oakley, a university lecturer, does his fair share round the house, shopping, child-minding and cleaning.

Ann Oakley got on to housework as a sociological subject when she first had children. "Like many middle-class educated women I got very frustrated at being at home all the time so I registered at London University for a PhD on work satisfaction among housewives." She finds much more satisfaction writing about housework than doing it.

Name drop

Question: What have Ichabod Onion and Mollie Panter-Dewes in common? Answer: They are the authentic names of real people listed in a new omniscient encyclopaedia about to be published. The publisher is Guinness, the firm that has made a name for itself for listing superlatives as well as for brewing stout.

This new venture is aimed at the notorious British passion for names and their lore, a study that appeals to the national taste for antiquarianism, quirkiness and quiddities and useless knowledge. The correspondence

columns on the opposite page regularly do their bit to feed the passion with learned and interminable exchanges about odd names or fashionable Christian names.

The Guinness Book of Names, in a mountain of other information, pays tribute to the tabulation of top people's first names inaugurated in *The Times* survey. For instance, among Smiths the top name in 1971 was Francis, followed by Catherine in announcements in *The Times* and Nicole in Australia, to judge by the Sun of Sydney.

The book costs £3.25 and has been amassed by Leslie (Gaelic for "garden of hollies") Dunkling from such Lancashire place-names as Dinkling and Dinkley, and not, as suggested by an onomastically inclined friend of the author's, "Doesn't dung cling".

According to London Broadcasting's motoring programme, the Metropolitan Police are to run "a crash course on what to do after you have an accident".

Easy workout

Debenham and Freebody's, the sedate Oxford Street store, opened a health club yesterday. It is a new kind of health club, a modern nightclub. Tobacco-brown simulated suede lines the wall, beige and brown carpet feels like springy turf underfoot, and chrome gleams on display cabinets for pricey knowledge. The correspondence



The plush decor extends also to the gymnasium (larger for gentlemen than ladies) which fairly glitters with equipment for warming up, toning, stretching, tightening and punishing lax city muscles.

In the men's section there is a swimming pool which is at least six strokes long, and a funroom with punchbag on which businessmen can off their commercial frustrations. Women members will have a dainty whirlpool and no funroom or punchbag.

The physical health consultant, Gus Arccon, was a classmate of Bruce Lee, the king of Kung Fu, at school, the king of Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, as well as Paul Newman and Floyd Patterson, passed through his hands when

he was masseur and supervisor of the sports department on the QE2. He does not believe in unnecessary effort though. "I only work out three times a week," he says, "and then only for 20 minutes at a time." Ar Debenham's that would cost £108 a year in subscription alone, though women, getting less, are admitted more cheaply.

Beastly

John Symonds, novelist and biographer of Aleister Crowley, pre-war practitioner of mesmerism and the occult, is threatening legal action against the Royal Shakespeare Company over their production, *The Beast*, a dramatic account of Crowley's "life and sex magic" which has its premiere at the Place on November 18.

Symonds says he has seen a copy of the script of the play by Snoo Wilson and claims it is all based on *The Great Beast*, his own biography of Crowley. Symonds is Crowley's literary executor and also holds copyright of Crowley's own writings.

Symonds's other book about Crowley is *The Magic of Aleister Crowley* and he claims that, nobody could make a film of play without leaning heavily on the material from the two books. He thinks they are trying to justify the legality of their action by calling *The Beast* a fantasy.

The RSC deny any such malpractice: they say they have assurances from Wilson that he got his material, none of it copyright, from several sources, including Crowley's son, and that nothing in the play relates to Crowley's life.



A glance at the calendar will quickly confirm that it is exactly one year ago to the very day that Mr Peter Walker, with his characteristic optimism, reassured Parliament that Britain's energy situation was well under control. His rejection of most steps other than exhortation to effect national economies left the public ill-prepared for the events that followed and temporarily turned Whitehall's face away from the need for emergency controls.

The seasonal upsurge in demand has begun, yet coal stocks are inadequate as miners still dispute over the terms for greater productivity. Only now is the full increase in oil costs being reflected in landed prices. Much of industry has let slip the lessons in savings learnt the hard way earlier this year. Car usage is unrestrained, and domestic electricity users receive their power at heavily subsidized prices. Architects are still

If there is going to be a referendum on British membership of the European Community, which seems to be taken for granted now, then the agreement on sugar which Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, secured in Luxembourg comes at a good time. There is no doubt that the deal proposed by the European Community will be of substantial benefit to Britain. It is certainly a mistake to suppose that we shall get "cheap" sugar: prices, in line with nearly every other commodity in the world, are going up. What we can expect, therefore, is "cheaper" sugar than we would otherwise get. The saving to the exchequer and indirectly to the consumer is likely to be on the order of £60m in the first year, possibly even more.

It is on balance good that Moscow has been chosen as the meeting-place for the 1980 summer Olympic Games. If communist countries are to compete at all (and it is quite contrary to the spirit of the games to apply any political test to participants) it is unreasonable for them to be perpetually denied the chance to act as hosts. There is no reason to doubt Moscow's capacity to accommodate the games: no city in the world is better provided with sports grounds and stadiums. If there are some doubts about the capacity of the Soviet bureaucracy to cope smoothly with so colossal an influx of outsiders, the experience is likely to do more good than harm.

leasures before men

Nor should the motorist be shielded from the true cost of petrol, however hard he may have suffered with this year's price movements. In addition to passing on the full price of petrol, the speed limits which

Risk of nuclear war

The figure is not ours, but Mr Varley's. France is the first major industrialized nation to put a ceiling on its energy requirement and to adopt new controls. Why are we waiting? Our circumstances are graver: waste of fuel, failure to save fuel, is criminally irresponsible in a country placed as Britain is placed today.

The fears that in certain circumstances these numbers might be misused seem to be justified. As they have served no purpose at all for over 60 years, the case for abolishing the practice would seem to be strong.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN KEITH-LUCAS,
University of Kent at Canterbury,

New delay in review of BSC closures

By Peter Hill

Results of the Government's review of the British Steel Corporation's plant closure programme are unlikely to emerge before the end of this year. Originally, the review, which is being undertaken by Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, was expected to be completed by the end of this month or early in November.

This latest delay is exacerbating the already acute concern within the Corporation, in view of its effect on the implementation of the state steel development programme.

Inflation has already pushed the cost of the total scheme to about £5,000m compared with the original budget of some £3,000m and there are fears that the Corporation's future profitability will be seriously undermined by delays in the closure of old and uneconomic plants.

The Minister has already visited the majority of plants which are threatened, but a number of Scottish steelworks which could be affected remain on his list. The BSC has steadfastly maintained a necessity for the closure of old units if its development scheme—designed to lift output by between 33 to 35 million tonnes annually in the 1980s—is to be a success.

The uncertainty which the review delay is causing was underlined yesterday by executives at the Corporation's Shotton works, where steelmaking is scheduled to be phased out over the next two years.

But the BSC is also investing heavily in developing Shotton as one of the major steel making centres in Europe. The rundown of steelmaking is being strongly opposed by workers at the plant. However, executives at the plant have drawn some comfort from some guarantees by the BSC that Shotton will have a continued steelmaking role until such time as the expanded production from plants in South Wales, particularly Port Talbot, reach target levels.

33,000 Ford men favour pay offer

More than half of the 53,000 manual workers at Ford have now voted to accept the company's £68m pay offer, which will give rises of 40 per cent over two years. The company said last night that 33,000 men had decided in favour of the offer and 1,000 against.

The dissidents are all in the body plant at Dagenham and are angry that £3.15 a week in preparation and clean up money will be absorbed into the new increases. Production workers at Ford's other main manufacturing centre, Halewood, will meet on Saturday. Four hundred shop stewards at Vauxhall voted last night to accept an £11m pay offer for 26,000 workers.

Heavy fall in LSE valuations in second quarter confirmed

By Terry Byland

It is confirmed in The Stock Exchange Fact Book for the quarter ended June 28 that there was a heavy fall in stock market valuations of British companies over the period. Total equity capitalization of United Kingdom securities fell by 48 per cent to £27,800m.

But the overall setback in market capitalizations of London quoted securities was drastically reduced by a large increase in the value of overseas securities—particularly those of United States company listings.

The one sector to increase market valuation over the three months was the gold share section, which rose by 74 per cent. The only increases in market capitalizations over the period were recorded by a batch of major companies—Boots, Courtauld, Reed International,

Bowater, Metal Box, and British Home Stores.

Frank Vogel, a writer: Fully 40.9 per cent of 1,543 common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are now trading at under \$10, against just 6.8 per cent in 1966 and 8.3 per cent in 1956.

A table compiled by the Stock Exchange shows clearly the depth and seriousness of the current bear market. The 1974 prices are those at August 31, while the comparisons are for September 30, 1966, and June 30, 1956.

Some 36.1 per cent of all the shares listed fell in the \$10 to \$19.99 range on August 31, against 24.8 per cent in 1966 and 18.3 per cent in 1956. Just 0.3 per cent of all the shares got into the \$100 and over range for 1974, against 1.1 per cent in 1966 and 4.3 per cent 10 years earlier.

The September issue of *Standard and Poor's Stock*

Guide shows that International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is the most widely held stock among institutional investors, but that the institutions tend to hold a relatively small percentage of the company's total outstanding shares when compared to their holdings in such companies as Du Pont, Burroughs, Deere and Polaroid.

The survey shows that 1,211 institutions hold IBM shares, accounting for 10.3 per cent of the company's shares. In terms of the number of institutions with holdings, the next most popular companies are Exxon Corp, 799 institutions with 8.7 per cent of the shares; General Motors, 745 institutions with 5.2 per cent; Eastman Kodak, 727 institutions with 7.2 per cent; and General Electric, 709 institutions with 8.9 per cent.

All these companies have increased the number of their institutional shareholders over the past year.

Airlines in final effort to agree on new fares

By Arthur Reed

A final effort by airlines flying the north Atlantic routes to agree a new fares tariff from November 1 continued in Geneva yesterday.

Both scheduled and charter groups have been unable to find a common tariff. If they fail they expect governments on either side of the Atlantic to set the fares.

Agreement was reached among the scheduled carriers, represented by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in August, and it appeared that the charter airlines were about to agree when a group of three United States companies dissented.

These airlines claimed that the new rates which showed an increase of 10 per cent on average, were too high and could lead to them losing so much traffic that they might go out of business.

The tariff set by the IATA airlines was approved earlier this week by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board.

At the same time, the CAB issued guidelines for new charter rates to come into force in January, which an IATA official claimed set a figure lower than that which had been used to establish the scheduled fares.

Report confirms reasons for merger rejection

By David Young

The Monopolies Commission report rejected the £224m takeover bid by Boots for the House of Fraser department store group has been published after a five month delay caused by a labour dispute at the Stationery Office.

The report confirms the announcement made by Mrs Shirley Williams, the Minister of Prices and Consumer Protection, in May that the merger should not go through.

In any event Boots announced in March that it wanted to withdraw because of a "tremendous change in circumstances".

The Monopolies Commission points out that because of the Boots withdrawal the House of Fraser considers relations between the two companies likely to be strained.

The report says: "This would be a merger of two very large enterprises accompanied apparently by strong feelings of resentment within Fraser, and by lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Boots management."

"In these circumstances we believe that there would be an effect on the efficient use of resources which would go beyond a loss of the benefits originally expected from the merger."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Case against insurance rescue fund

From Mr J. M. Macharg

Sir, I must congratulate Margaret Stone on her excellent article on October 18, headed "Barish realises for the insurance industry". However, I do not think her statement in regard to a permanent rescue fund that "most companies within the industry now take this as a foregone conclusion" can be allowed to stand without comment.

There is in fact overwhelming opposition within the industry to the whole idea of a permanent rescue fund which, although it sounds attractive, is likely in practice to be a vehicle for transferring the savings of the with-profit policyholders of sound life assurance offices to make good the losses of those who are unwisely enough to invest in specialised types of contract with "fringe" life assurance companies, in the hope of making a higher profit at the expense of security and possibly of obtaining some taxation advantage.

There is no doubt that further measures are required to prevent the sort of insurance failures we have seen recently, but a permanent rescue fund is

very definitely not the answer. It can be supported only by those who fail to realize that the life assurance industry in its variety and complexity is totally different from, for example, the travel industry, stockbroking, building societies or even general insurance.

If it is not strongly opposed by the public it will only be because it has not been made clear to them that, so far from being a means of protecting the vast majority of life assurance policyholders in this country, a guarantee scheme is a means of misapplying their savings in the name of a simplistic and misconceived form of inverted consumerism.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. MACHARG, General Manager, The Scottish Provident Institution,
6 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh.

From Mr K. E. J. Henderson

Sir, In her article Margaret Stone casts the blame for LIGI's troubles far and wide, but the essential point is that LIGI's directors took the risks associated with a deliberate

policy of securing a share of the incomes bond market in order to make a profit for their shareholders, the Jessel Group. Now that their chickens have come home to roost the "social responsibility" for any rescue operation should surely start with those shareholders who stood to gain. It seems that the group has other assets which could be used and before anyone else is called upon.

The next in line to assist in any rescue operation should be the brokers and agents who sold LIGI bonds at a higher commission than others were paying. It is to be hoped that they will recognize that a significant element of social responsibility falls upon them, for it was on a result of their advice that their clients' savings are now in jeopardy.

If the other assets of Jessel are in illiquid form it is to be hoped that if the misnomer companies do mount any rescue operations, they will be able to have recourse to those assets in due time to reimburse them.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. J. HENDERSON,
38 Eaton Road,
Norwich.
October 22.

British Leyland policy on copyright licensing

From Mr P. J. Brown

Sir, Several months ago, British Leyland Motor Corporation announced its intention to boost revenue by extracting royalties from makers of parts which infringe its own design copyright. On the face of it, this appeared to be a fair and reasonable proposal.

However, after protracted negotiations by industry bodies, it has become apparent that this intention does not apply to the makers of car body and under-car repair parts. BL's policy is to refuse any form of licence to these manufacturers.

BL's defence for this refusal is a claim that it wishes to protect quality and safety standards. Nevertheless, it is significant that BL has never, at any

time, attempted to level any specific accusation of inferior quality or dubious safety standards against any member of the Association of Motor Repair Panel Manufacturers, with whom it has been negotiating on this subject.

British Leyland could, by its action, secure markets which have been built painstakingly over a period of years upon the inability of major motor manufacturers to supply the motor repair trade and its customers with the right parts at the right prices at the right time.

Had the British motor industry been willing and/or able to supply sufficient economically priced parts for the repair of corrosion and accident damaged cars, there

would be no separate motor repair panel industry in this country today.

Had British Leyland been prepared to negotiate realistic licence terms with the people who can and do currently meet its shortcomings, the motor public could look forward to continued supplies of repair parts, low-cost repairs and long lives for their vehicles.

As things stand, they may face a limited source of supply. This would lead to higher repair costs and, hence, higher insurance premiums.

Yours faithfully,
PETER J. BROWN,
Chairman,
The Association of Motor Repair Panel Manufacturers,
29 Bradgate Road,
Hinckley, Leicestershire.

Worker attitudes to pensions

From Mr K. A. Yeomans

Sir, In making his points relating to the importance of maintaining the proper function of the capital markets and the private sector I suggest that Mr Lomax (October 15) has misinterpreted the attitude of the working population to their pension schemes.

To achieve adequate benefit from an occupational pension fund it has always been necessary for members of staff to have worked for a period of some 30 years with his employer at date of retirement.

Under present conditions of employment in industry in this country it is becoming increasingly rare for this circumstance to be common. Increasingly staff in their 40's and 50's are finding themselves redundant with consequent change of employment or demotion, accepting in fact reduced career prospects that will relate to the final salary span duration on which their pension will be based. The loss on redundancy dismissal is particularly vicious.

The capital market and private sector are undoubtedly of importance, but this must be explained to the working population in terms that relate to something other than their pie in the sky pension prospects.

Yours faithfully,
K. A. YEOMANS,
4 Rowan Crescent,
Workshop

Aerospace import figures

From Commander H. Malleon, RM (Retired).

Sir, When your air correspondent quotes the export figures supplied by SBAC could he not add the corresponding import figures for the aerospace industry?

In these days large figures in isolation mean very little, and after all, such import export details are supplied by other important sections of industry. Why not SBAC?

Yours faithfully,
H. MALLEON,
The Observatory,
Barnham,
Norfolk.

China turned down Australia's Leyland plant

From Herbert Mischel

Melbourne, Oct 23—Economic experts of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) opened a conference here today to try to find a new pricing system for crude oil that would allow OPEC to do away with the complicated posted-price system.

An official said it was not known how long the session would last. He added the representatives wanted to establish "a unified price system". He refused to elaborate.

The experts were expected to make an effort to abolish the many different prices that include the posted price.

If they are successful, these prices would be replaced by one that would be more easily comprehensible to the consumer countries and would deprive the oil companies of a chance to "manoeuvre at the expense of consumers", as one OPEC official said.

The posted price for light Arabian crude has been frozen at \$11.55 since January. In the meantime, royalties have been raised.—AP-Dow Jones.

OPEC seeks new pricing system for crude oil

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Car industry against energy cuts in motoring

By Peter Waymark

A British motor industry report, published yesterday, calls for "consistent policies and gradual change" in response to the energy crisis. It urges the Government to resist short-term political demands aimed at reducing the demand for cars.

Introducing the report, Sir Raymond Brookes, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, gave a warning of the dangers of "messing about" with an industry which was expected to contribute £1,000m net to the balance of payments in 1974.

Sir Raymond said the SMMT was asking the Government to set up a working party specially concerned with the problem of oil and the needs of the motor industry.

The SMMT report, prepared by a study group under Mr David Plastow, managing director of Rolls-Royce Motors, says that in the short run it would be unrealistic to expect any big improvement in the fuel efficiency of vehicles.

Fruit and vegetable profits studied

By Hugh Clayton

Evidence of rising retail profits and prices for fresh fruit and vegetables has led the Price Commission to extend its marketing study to see if shopkeepers are profiteering under the terms of the Price Code.

The commission issued an interim report yesterday which concluded that net cash and percentage profits rose between 1972 and 1973 in multiple and smaller independent green-grocers' shops and in supermarkets and multiple grocers. But net margins for the larger independent grocers and larger wholesalers fell.

For apples, carrots and onions retailers and some small wholesalers increased their gross percentage and cash margins in the first four months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1973.

The commission is reluctant to draw general conclusions from the interim study, but believes that it provides enough evidence to justify a more detailed investigation of the profits of a sector of the distributive trade in which most enterprises are too small to be subject to the direct controls of the code.

It found that consumer influence on prices and resistance to high ones was often weakened by an upward push on prices caused by poor supply conditions.

Comparing supermarket prices with those elsewhere it found that the former were cheaper than other shops only for a few carrots, tomatoes and apples.

An analysis of the published accounts of 249 wholesale companies showed that smaller groups were more successful than the larger enterprises which handle about a third of the trade, in raising their percentage and cash net margins.

Interim Report on Fruit and Vegetables, HMSO Stp.

Zambia Copper Investments Limited

INCORPORATED IN BERMUDA

EXTRACTS FROM THE REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT DR. Z. J. DE BEER

In my review last year, I referred to the announcement made by His Excellency the President of Zambia on 31st August 1973, concerning the management of the Zambian mining industry.

At the time of writing negotiations are still proceeding on the provision, referred to in my last review, by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) and Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited (RACM) of management and technical services hitherto rendered to them by the Anglo American Corporation and Amax Groups. In the case of NCCM, however, a joint announcement by the Minister of Mines and Industry and the Chairman of Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa) Limited, was made on 15th August 1974, stating that Agreement in principle had been reached subject to approval by the boards and shareholders of the companies concerned.

A circular is to be sent to shareholders setting forth details of the agreement reached and a Special General Meeting is being convened at which shareholders will be asked to approve the new arrangements.

PROFITS

Higher metal prices during the year under review made it a prosperous one for the industry. Despite the additional taxation incurred by NCCM and RCM from the changes referred to above, including the deduction of 10 per cent of the net profit to the Government, the net profit for NCCM and RCM respectively, dividends received for the year ended 30th June 1974 amounted to \$42,413,000 and \$7,986,000 respectively compared with \$25,822,000 and \$4,079,000 in the previous financial year. As a result the profit after taxation increased by 72 per cent to \$54,854,000 from \$31,907,000 last year. An amount of \$796,000 was written off in the interim period in respect of the investment in accordance with the policy stated last year, the net surplus arising from currency exchange rate fluctuations of \$22,000 was transferred to a currency reserve. Dividends of 40 cents a share were declared, representing a 64 per cent increase over the previous year's distribution, and a bonus of \$0.04 a share. The total dividend of \$8,032,000 which includes \$3,574,000 representing RCM's December 1973 and March 1974 quarterly dividends held in Zambia pending permission for externalisation in October 1974, increased unappropriated profits to \$59,553,000.

THE COPPER MARKET

Since my review last year, the copper market has again demonstrated its cyclical character. At that time, I reported that following a long period of low London Metal Exchange (LME) prices, the market had turned upward at the end of 1972 and had risen throughout the first nine months of 1973, to reach \$618 a tonne by mid-September.

The rising trend continued with uninterrupted interruptions until 1st April 1974, when it peaked at a record price of £1,400. While not reaching that level again, it continued at a very high level until June, with the average price for the second quarter of 1974 setting a record at £1,161. Since then, however, the price has dropped considerably and is at present about \$650 a tonne.

As in previous years, the copper price has tended to move in inverse relation to the LME stock level. Stocks fell from over 180,000 tonnes at 31st December 1972 to a low of 104,705 tonnes on 29th March 1974, rose to 134,450 tonnes on 30th June and presently stand at about 82,000 tonnes.

Almost all other metal markets have exhibited a broadly similar pattern during the same period and it is reasonable therefore to seek the principal reasons in world economic trends. The general upswing of the major world economies during 1973 faltered towards the end of the year and was sharply reversed by the extraordinary oil price increases imposed at that time. These higher prices have placed a heavy burden on the economies of the major industrial countries, and have combined with exceptional inflation rates and other factors to cause a most serious financial crisis in the western world.

At the same time, copper production has been increasing in Chile and elsewhere, and this supply factor combined with the demand situation mentioned has naturally been bearish for the price. Lead and zinc prices have also declined considerably, though fundamental supply and demand considerations make for rather stronger markets than in the case of copper. This is especially true of zinc. The cobalt market remains strong.

Although the price now being obtained for copper is not unduly low by historical standards, it must be stressed that mining and more especially transport costs have risen rapidly during the past year while sterling declined against the U.S. dollar and consequently the Kwacha to the detriment of the mining companies. In these circumstances the present price level is barely adequate in the short term

and must increase in the longer term if the viability of the industry is to be maintained.

THE ZAMBIAN MINING INDUSTRY

I have to report that the excellent performance of the industry during the year to 31st March 1973 was not repeated in the year under review. The major reasons are, first, the continued and growing difficulty of attracting and retaining the numerous expatriate skilled employees still required and, secondly, supply difficulties of all kinds, arising from world shortages as well as transport difficulties.

In the event, NCCM's copper production during the year to 31st March 1974 was 408,750 tonnes of finished copper against 440,000 tonnes during the previous year. Sales of copper fell from 445,794 tonnes to 397,385, but the high prices obtaining caused sales revenue from all metals to rise from K363 million to K555 million. Cost of sales increased from K554 million to K627, as a result of both the lower production and general inflation. Profit before tax suffered 77 million against K100 million for the previous year while net profit after tax rose by K30 million to K113 million. Dividends totalling K67 million were declared, and an amount of K46 million was appropriated from profits towards the record capital expenditure of K69 million.

During the period to 31st March 1974, RCM produced 282,000 tonnes of copper against 270,000 tonnes for the previous year, which reflected the continuing rehabilitation of the Mulufika Mine. Net profit rose from K43.3 million to K73.2 million and dividends from K2.5 million to K12.5 million.

The situation within the industry in regard to supplies and transport has not improved since my last review. The process of adaptation to the new routes has been impeded by severe port congestion and by other factors, and port and pipeline stocks of copper are at very high levels. As already mentioned, there are also serious supply difficulties. Inevitably, the capital programmes of the industry will suffer though much credit is due to those responsible for the considerable progress that has been made.

BOTSWANA RST LIMITED (BRST)

The company has an indirect interest of approximately 12 per cent in BRST which holds as its major asset an 85 per cent interest in Bamangwato Concessions Limited (BCL), the remaining 15 per cent interest in BCL being held by the Government of Botswana.

BCL's copper/nickel mine at Selebi-Pikwe in Botswana, together with the related infrastructure, was substantially completed on time and production commenced in February this year. Technical problems have, however, arisen from the excessive pyrophoric nature of the concentrate and other factors and the anticipated production build-up has been delayed. Although remedial measures are being taken, the postponement of revenue, together with the cost of plant modifications, have placed a considerable strain on BRST's financial resources. At present a scheme for the refinancing of BRST is under consideration.

The company has given counter-guarantees to Minerals and Resources Corporation Limited in respect of its share of completion undertakings and payment guarantees assumed by that company. These guarantees were required from the major shareholders in BRST in regard to certain long-term loans raised by BCL and the Republic of Botswana for the financing of the mine and infrastructure respectively.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The new management arrangements will be introduced in an atmosphere of considerable goodwill which forms a sound basis for the future development of NCCM.

One cannot foresee how the copper market will behave in the future, but, if the industry is to implement its very ambitious capital programme and other shareholders a reasonable return in the face of rising costs, one must look for a substantial increase from the present price level. It is also apparent that the transport and supply problems referred to in this review must be overcome. The accomplishment of these, together with the attraction and retention of adequate expatriate personnel, will not be easily achieved.

The industry will no doubt continue to meet the challenges with which it is faced and offer rewards to its investors for a long time to come.

Copies of this review and the report and accounts are obtainable from the London office of the company at 40 Holborn Viaduct EC1P 1AJ or from the office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries, Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1QB.

Business appointments

Reshuffle at the top for ATV Network

Lord Windlesham has been appointed joint managing director of ATV Network. Mr Bruce Gynnell, formerly deputy managing director of ATV Network, has been promoted to a deputy chairman and joint managing director. Mr William Ward has been made deputy managing director.

Mr Michael Heathcote succeeds Mr Lionel Caspar as chairman of Allied Plant Group.

Mr Ronald Firth has been appointed personal director of Spicer-Cowan, the Reed International paper merchandising company.

Mr Peter Pfor, chairman and chief executive of P. Bulmer, has been co-opted to the Council of the British Institute of Management.

Mr Alan Benham has been made director and general manager of Software Implementation. Mr James Byrth has been appointed financial director of Archibald Kenrick & Sons.

Mr A. H. Griffiths joins the board of J. Brockhouse. Mr E. Dyson has been appointed to the board of British Car Auction Group.

Mr Claude Osborne has been selected for the new post of director, production control, in the British Steel Corporation's head office in London.

Mr W. Pamplin, Mr J. R. Malorie, Mr R. A. Bent and Mr B. J. Hodgkins have joined the board of Marshall Richards Sarcro.

Mr Patrick Delafosse has been appointed managing director of Dallas Music Industries, British Music and Tensils Strings and Grafton Electrical and Musical Industries Group.

Mr J. P. Uttersson becomes deputy chairman of International Aeradio in addition to his position as managing director.

Mr R. A. J. Hicks joins the board of Adair Group. Miss Sally Crossland has been appointed to the board of Conference Services.

Mr John Gwynn, director of finance, becomes managing director of David Brown Tractors in succession to Mr L. V. Gallagher.

Mr G. J. Dickens has been appointed managing director of Firth Cleveland Ropes. Mr Adrian Worker is the new deputy managing director of Humphries Film Laboratories.

Mr Geoffrey MacPherson has been elected to the board of Anvar Insurance.

Mr John O'Sullivan has joined the main board of the Murr Organization of Dublin.

Mr Peter Christensen has become CF Hotel's director of sales, Europe.

Mr Lionel Klacken has become managing director of Sweetheart Films.

Mr G. R. Logan Brown has joined the board of Carcio Engineering Group.

INTERIM STATEMENT

GALLAHER

Statement by the Chairman—Mr. Mark Norman

Since publication on 24th July of the Group's results for the six months ended 30th June 1974, most costs have continued to rise sharply, as then forecast. We have been allowed to recover a part of these inflationary costs through some increases in prices, but our profit margins remain inadequate.

Our current estimate, subject to unforeseen circumstances, of profits before tax for the whole of 1974 is about £32 million (1973—£34.5 million). In that event it would be the Board's intention to recommend the maximum final dividend permitted under present legislation, so as to make a total dividend for 1974 of 8.72558p per share compared with 8.10375p per share for 1973.

We hope to make a further announcement shortly concerning the progress of discussions with American Brands about a possible offer by them for all the 14,576,003 Ordinary Shares not already owned by them and all the 5,700,000 Preference Shares.

INTERIM REPORT FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1974

The unaudited results of the Group for the nine months ended 30th September, 1974, compared with the corresponding figures for 1973 and the audited results for the whole of 1973 are as follows:—

(All figures in £ millions)

GALLAHER LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES	3 months to 30 Sept. 1974	9 months to 30 Sept. 19
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Consortium banks: where responsibilities lie

Letters are flowing in thick and fast to the Bank of England in response to its demand for undertakings from shareholder banks that they will stand behind their consortium bank off-spring in London in the event of trouble. So far, these letters make two things clear. First, the Bank is accepting general statements of intent which add up to less than watertight guarantees that shareholders will move to the rescue in all circumstances. In at least one case, the phraseology used is that the shareholders accept "moral responsibility" to ensure that the consortium will meet its obligations.

Second, the Bank's willingness to accept loosely-worded commitments does not, as it may appear, provide the loophole through which shareholders might evade costly, even crippling support operations.

There are good reasons why consortium banks, particularly if they are American, might find such an escape route desirable. They have not forgotten the experience of United California Bank which found itself facing legal action from its shareholders when it came to the rescue of its 58 per cent owned Swiss subsidiary in 1970.

UCB was able to argue successfully that, since the bank carried its name and was a subsidiary, it would be a crushing blow to its credibility throughout the world—and hence to its shareholders' best long term interests—to back away from its obligations. How successfully that case could be employed by, say, a small American bank with a modest stake in a consortium and no little international business besides is open to argument.

Loosely-coupled undertakings avoid the immediate necessity to become embroiled in such legal debates, but the Bank's view is that they are none the less binding. Partly at Basle and partly at the IMF meeting in Washington, the governor endorsed the support of all the major central bankers for its policy regarding consortium banks, as one facet of a more far-reaching programme to ensure stability on the international scene. The central bankers have effectively agreed to ensure that shareholders fulfil their obligations. If any UK facing heavy losses cited in court an inability to pay, presumably find itself under heavy pressure from its central bank.

In the present climate for consortium banks that cannot a situation that all shareholders relish. Of course they are not hesitated to supply the undertakings, which are effectively a condition of staying in the game, and many banks turned them carried such obligations before they were required to spell it out on paper. But the extent to which some of them will be prepared to support future heavy commitments to growth by their consortium banks, via fresh capital injections, must now be in question. In these circumstances, unilateral disengagement of individual shareholders, or gradual contraction of some consortium banks seems a real possibility.

Spillers

financing rains

With a steady volume of rain, excess in meat, a per cent jump in Spillers' annual value sales to £219m and that interest charges had only one way. That uncomfortable for a group of short-term borrowings of £40m last February. The trading level, profits of some 6 per cent ahead at 4m, so the performance can

be considered fairly creditable given the pressures on the bread side. Here, high wheat prices on the back of purchases of up to £108 per ton and rising costs brought about a worsening loss position at Spillers French.

The eight bakery closures in the interim period only scratched the problem of the restrictions on price increases and Spillers make the point that in the last two years the productivity deduction clause has prevented the recovery of over £6m of higher wage costs.

While animal feeds and groceries were ahead, the Meade-on-Lonsdale meat business suffered from the ban on meat imports from outside the EEC with little chance of any significant improvement for some time yet. Much depends on the Chancellor's measures next month. Assuming a more realistic attitude towards cost recovery one can be reasonably sanguine about the total drop in pre-tax profits for the year being centred around £2m at £8.7m. Here, with the shares at 20 1/2p, Spillers would be selling at around 61 times earnings and yielding 17 per cent on the forecast maintained dividend. Not a share to be buying at this stage.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £23.4m
Sales £219m (£155m)
Pre-tax profits £3.52m (£4.79m)
Dividend gross 1.0p (1.0p)

Telephone Rentals

Growth rate restored

Restoration of a 12 1/2 per cent growth rate in Telephone Rentals' interim profits reflects an easier situation among suppliers of engineering components. Between the two halves of last year the growth rate slipped from over 12 to under 10 per cent because of supply difficulties.

For one of the salutory effects of the liquidity squeeze, so far as companies like TR with firm order books of their own are concerned, is that others with a less certain work-load have reduced forward stocking in anticipation of future orders.

TR's rental business in the first nine months has continued at a high level. Whether this situation can continue much longer is something that even TR seems to doubt. But on the basis of the current order book it is confident enough to forecast an increase in overall profits this year. If the fixed price nature of TR work seems to argue against any forecast being met in inflationary times it should be remembered that only the maintenance element of contracts is on a fixed price. And maintenance has remained stable as a percentage of revenue, if not in cash terms. Assuming profits of around £7m this year against £6.7m the prospective o/e ratio of 6.2 with the shares at 57 1/2p looks wholly justifiable.

So the interim results look like an unexciting growth record. The implied yield is just under 12 per cent.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £22m
Sales £9.59m (£8.59m)
Pre-tax profits £3.5m (£3.1m)
Dividend gross 1.87p (1.75p)

Marchwiel Holdings

Costs and contracts

Marchwiel's pre-tax profits for the first six months of the year are down by just over a fifth on turnover up by 11 per cent, an outcome below expectations. Roadbuilding, which still accounts for more than a third of the business, has been the main culprit, with soaring costs

on oil, bitumen and other hydrocarbon materials biting into margins on fixed-cost contracts.

Volume on this side has been reasonably good, but the downturn in orders seen in the opening months of the year will need to come through in the second half. Elsewhere in the public sector, the position is not much better, with housing continuing at a low ebb. Private commercial construction is also, understandably, down in the United Kingdom.

On top of this, the group has not succeeded in its aim of reducing dependence on the domestic construction cycle. The most important order secured last year for the new Portuguese motorway complex has naturally been subject to delays, while Marchwiel is not alone among construction groups in actively searching for overseas business, an area where it has been poorly represented in the past.

So profits are likely to accelerate as the year ends, the second half suggesting a total of around £4m or so at the pre-tax level, for a prospective p/e ratio of just 4 with the price at 50p. One comforting thought, however, is that the liquidity position remains sound. Last year's balance sheet showed surplus cash of around £33m. But, on the basis of yesterday's forecast dividend, the yield of 8 per cent looks out of line with the rest of the construction sector, where returns well into double figures are not uncommon.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £3m
Sales £40.9m (£36.9m)
Pre-tax profits £1.8m (£2.3m)
Dividend gross 1.58p (0.625p)

Horizon Midlands

Speculative attractions

It appears that the idea floated here last month for giving the minority shareholders in Horizon Midlands the chance to buy the 58 per cent of their company privately in the hands of the Court Line special manager has borne fruit.

A consortium also interested in the Court stake made an offer to the special manager, Mr Rupert Nicholson, around 10 days ago but on the basis of their underwriting an effective rights issue to the minority shareholders. In the event, Mr Nicholson rejected the level at which the bid was pitched but it seems the consortium may come back.

If their interest looks puzzling in the light of a doubled interim loss and the forecast of year-end profits substantially below last year's £521,000, the outlook is by no means bleak. Though down on the corresponding level for last year, initial winter holiday bookings (and some for next summer) have turned up fairly sharply in the past few weeks and aircraft loading factors have been well up in the 30 per cent plus bracket. HM has increased its prices over previously unrealistic levels but not as much as its competitors, it claims, and the acid test now is whether this marketing policy will work. If so, HM has the prospect of improved and stable margins given that foreign-resort hotel accommodation is now a buyers' market and air charters by the group go through to March, 1976 at present costs. The shares are an interesting speculation at 15p, though existing shareholders have been in no rush to sell out, judged from the resilience of the price since the Court collapse.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £0.66m
Sales £2.4m (£2.9m)
Pre-tax loss £0.29m (£0.13m)
Dividend gross 1.04p (1.0p)

Business Diary: Troubled tower • Anxious archivists

embattled occupants of the Exchange tower might, in days of gloom and despair, find some comfort in the example of Hoblyn & Co., medium-sized firm of architects which recently announced its intention to cease trading.

Hoblyn has just completed sale of the lease of one of two floors it occupies in the Exchange tower reported to be around £100,000.

In recent weeks there have been alarming reports of stock exchange firms anxious to cut heads putting their office accommodation in The Stock Exchange building onto the market.

When the new building is completed, rents will be fixed at a level which would mean a 21-year lease, the first reviews coming up in 1977.

there are an estimated five floors of the tower on offer as the result of decisions of member firms to cut back or move out. It goes without saying that there will be few takers from among the stock exchange community in its present straits.

So the Stock Exchange finds itself in an embarrassing and potentially expensive situation if it sticks to its principle of letting only to member firms.

Appalled

The Business Archives Council, made up of people with a fervent interest in preserving company records for posterity, is having a lean time at the moment due in part to a lack of awareness from the captains of industry of the intrinsic value of board meeting minutes and general company documents.

Companies are throwing away irreplaceable gems of information which in the years to come could be invaluable to themselves and historians and scholars, Sam Twining, the BAC chairman, believes.

In an attempt to end what Twining says is "this appalling destruction", archivists from Britain, the Continent and Canada are putting their heads together in London this week at the Public Records Office to discuss common problems and, it is hoped, to initiate some positive action.

It is the first time such a meeting has taken place and underlines archivists' feelings generally that businessmen are not fully in sympathy with their aims.

Twining, who is export director for his family's tea merchant

business which itself has kept records stretching back hundreds of years, believes that enlightened management will see the wisdom of preserving important documents although he admits that the council, now 40 years old, is constantly facing an uphill struggle.

Companies fear that the cost of storage space will be too high and in any case tend to give scant attention to the dusty business of keeping archives. Mergers and takeovers also give the opportunity to discard mountains of unwanted, but none the less historically valuable, paper.

The council boasts Lord Denning as its president and an impressive list of big companies and banks among its 500 members, many of whom employ their own archivists, but the BAC is desperately short of support for medium sized companies and cash.

Current subscription rates are a meagre £15 a year for businesses and half that for universities and libraries. To finance its courses for archivists and generally swell the funds, the BAC has applied for between £5,000 and £10,000 of government aid.

"It's peanuts really", Twining said, "but apparently it has to be given lengthy consideration."

Another loss?

After Professor Dahrendorf's

charged with economic and monetary affairs, has been offered a ministerial post in his native Land of North Rhine-Westphalia where elections are due next May.

Haferkamp, a prominent Social Democrat of the North Rhine-Westphalian parliament from 1958 to 1967, is talking the offer seriously and will shortly discuss it with Helmut Kohl, the Land's prime minister. Haferkamp would be interested, it seems, either in the interior ministry or a post without portfolio.

Two factors favour a move to Düsseldorf. He has been in Brussels since 1967 and never really wanted the economic and monetary portfolio to which he was switched from energy after Britain's entry last year. Most important, Helmut Schmidt is far from shy of Willy Brandt's affection for him.

Rig record

Observers of the North Sea oil exploration scene might have been forgiven for wondering whether the semi-submersible rig Sedna 701 was becoming a permanent fixture in the desolate seas east of Wick just to the south of the Occidental group's Piper oilfield. It has not moved for nearly six months.

The giant rig—which is working for Texaco—will, however, be moving at the end of the month at the latest after setting up a record that other North Sea operators will not be trying to better. It began drilling on April 30 and, after an unprecedented series of

technical problems, has only just got to the testing stage.

Rigs of the size of Sedna 701 cost between £25,000 and £30,000 a day to operate in northern waters, so oil companies try to keep drilling time to a minimum. During the summer the oil companies do not need to spend more than two months on a well and even conservative organizations like British Petroleum begin to fret a little when the programme exceeds three months.

So after almost six months and £5m, Texaco who own the block outright, are hoping for a juicy oil find to justify all the time and money that has been spent.

Pitting wits

With winter breathing down our necks the Central Electricity Generating Board has been carrying out another check on power station coal stocks, the enormity of which task in the great coal-burning stations of the Midlands region calls for unusual techniques. The region burns one in four tons of coal mined in Britain and one in 10 mined in the EEC.

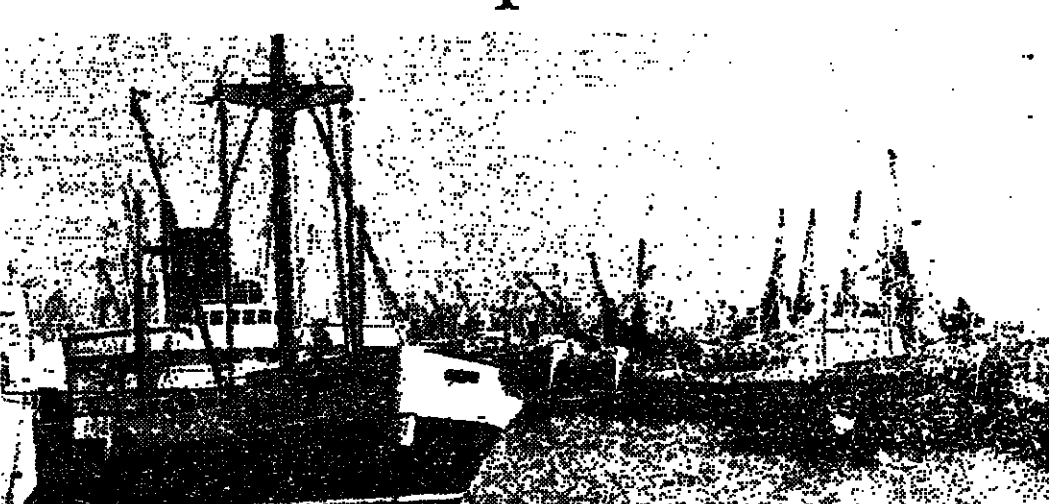
Since 1962 the Midlands have employed aerial stereoscopic photography to estimate stocks, although the accuracy of this method has been criticized by other regions. These all stick to traditional civil engineering techniques.

More than ever this year the board needs pinpoint accuracy. Coal stocks are well down on last year and a hard winter could produce a touch-and-go situation.

Therefore, with their method

Michael Bailly examines factors that could influence Britain's response

Assessing the threat from continental port subsidies



Ships in the Port of London: fresh challenge?

the British ports operated under the same favourable conditions as Hamburg, Bristol would be able to reduce its charges by 65 per cent, London by 84 per cent, and Southampton by 50 per cent, Touche Ross calculates.

They should then be able, it is claimed, to attract more traffic and reduce user costs, with consequent benefits for other interests, such as British shipping lines.

If there were the slightest chance of a common EEC ports policy, Mr Mulley could perhaps afford to ignore these alarming-looking discrepancies, but there is not. True, such a policy (based largely on the British subsidy position) was recommended in the EEC's Seefeldt report two years ago and accepted by the European Parliament. Brussels is employed at this moment in a further fact-finding study which could in

theory serve as a basis for such a policy.

When it comes to practical politics, however, the chances of implementation are so remote that they can be ignored for the time being not only because of the practical difficulties involved (how far back do you go into the landward infrastructure to make sure ports are equalized?) but because hardly anybody wants it.

Britain, as almost the only member at present playing the game, wants it. The Netherlands with Rotterdam's enormous geographical advantage and existing capital investment, is thought to be willing to go along. But Germany, where Hamburg and Bremen are full-scale city ports and enjoy all kinds of advantages and yield (so they believe) all kinds of spin-offs, would not touch it at any price. France, still in the throes of a big port investment pro-

gramme financed largely by the state may become virtuous one day—but not yet. So it comes back to the question we started with—how damaging are these subsidies to Britain, and how far should the Government respond by channelling state funds into Britain's nationalized ports to put them on a more equal footing?

The plain fact is that Mr Mulley will need a lot more information than Touche Ross provides to answer these questions satisfactorily. Their study demonstrates beyond argument that north Europe's main ports do enjoy very substantial subsidies, but it does not show, or attempt to, what is the consequent effect on Britain's ports and economy.

Port charges are important to trade, but rarely the dominating factor. Even in terms of actual cash costs of a port to the traffic going through, they

are usually less than stevedoring costs; and the two combined are often far less important than efficiency.

A port that gives quick turnaround for ships and quick dispatch for goods could raise charges, not by 40 per cent but by 400 per cent and still get the traffic if it turned round in two days a ship which was its rival—whether for reasons of congestion, industrial disputes, or poor productivity.

Europe's low port charges look attractive on paper, as does the lush promotion of factory and warehouse sites for British firms in newly developed port areas, particularly in France. But has trade and industry in fact been attracted by promotional rates, or by more important factors such as geographical position which cannot be repeated here; or by a level of productivity which, assuming it is lacking here, in principle, could?

If Mr Mulley really wants to know how Britain's ports and port industrial areas stand competitively with Europe's, he will no doubt encourage the National Ports Council to move on to more important and delicate ground and follow up Touche Ross with two further reports—one on which British trade and industrial concerns have gone to continental ports and why. The other is on comparative productivity in the main British ports and their continental rivals.

Meanwhile it is just possible that as the ports of Europe vie to pump in unrequited capital and charge unremunerative rates largely for the benefit of external users, Britain's response should be one not of emulation, but gratitude.

Fresh concepts of design could put ICL ahead of American rivals

Kenneth Owen looks at the thinking behind a new range of computers

For those of us who do not, it goes something like this:

The central hardware is split into separate modules, with each module (such as a processor) handling a particular function. The modules can be grouped in various combinations and can be duplicated as required.

This gives efficiency (from the specialized modules); very powerful systems (using multiprocessor arrangements); the ability to tailor the system to the needs of many different users; growth potential (by adding further modules); and the ability to incorporate new elements as the technology advances.

This flexibility is taken a stage further in the "virtual machine" concept, in which the software and hardware are so arranged that different users of a single 2900 system will each have the apparently exclusive use of exactly the resources he needs—a "virtual machine" of his own which will not be affected by other people's use of the system, and which itself may change with time as the resources which are needed change.

"Open-ended" and "resilient" are two much-used adjectives in the sales presentations which ICL is now

mounting for potential 2900 customers. The former means that both hardware and software can be readily expanded and improved in future.

Resilience (alias "graceful degradation", one of my favourite "computerese" phrases) means that many safeguards are built into the system design so that, if something goes wrong, the system can recover or at least collapse very gently indeed.

To complete the picture, ICL is stressing that many of its existing peripherals and terminals can be used with 2900 systems; and that transition to the new series from both existing ICL computer ranges, the 1900 series and System 4, will be straightforward.

One of the several former Univac men now in senior positions with ICL, Ed Mack, director of product development, sums up: "At last we have a system that won't be obsolete the day the user starts to use it."

Our customers will have a need for terminals and peripherals that aren't invented yet.

"Depending on how the

technology goes in future, we can substitute hardware for software, or software for hardware. It's very interesting."

Computer experts outside ICL agree that the British company has made an important advance in computer systems design. Some of the 2900 features exist already in some Euroroughs and Honeywells, but in the overall concept of its new range ICL has moved up to become a world leader in largescale computer technology.

Now the company has to translate this concept into working systems with the users. It has to demonstrate that its complexity of design really will result in simplicity in use, and that future advances in hardware technology really can be accommodated.

It has to complete the enormous task of writing, testing and producing on time the vital software that will breathe life into the 2900 series; and it has to show that the big-system features of the 2970 and 2980 models can be equally effective when applied to the smaller 2950 and 2960 models to come.

How to beat inflation

How to earn more now and in the future.

According to many financial experts, inflation is eroding our incomes and capital by anything up to 15% a year. However shrewd you are at investing, there is no sound way to protect against it. No matter what you are told gambling with exotic investments such as malt whisky, fine art, or commodities can be both risky and unprofitable. But there is a solution.

The best hedge against inflation is to be self-employed

The way to protect against the ravages of inflation is not to try to preserve our capital, but create new capital—in fact, to earn more money. It is impossible to expect a 30% increase per annum (necessary to keep up with current inflation rates after tax) from an employer. The person who wants to keep his net worth intact, or make it grow, must find alternative ways of making money—by moonlighting, starting his own part-time, or even full-time business. But where do you start?

A service with up-to-the-minute ideas

Few people have sufficient knowledge of small business to enable them to decide just what they should do and how they should go about it.

Business Ideas Letter has been going for 8 years now, especially to fill this vital gap. It brings you a continuous stream of the latest new business ideas, together with analysis of tried-and-trusted ones, which could make anywhere from a few pounds a week to many thousands a year. It has covered over 800 ideas in the past, explaining how to set up, the specific opportunities, the pitfalls to be aware of, the potential profit and the capital required. It has reported hundreds of case histories showing how others have made it on their own. And it is backed by the advisory service of the Institute of Small Business, whose team of researchers offer free business advice to all subscribers to Business Ideas Letter.

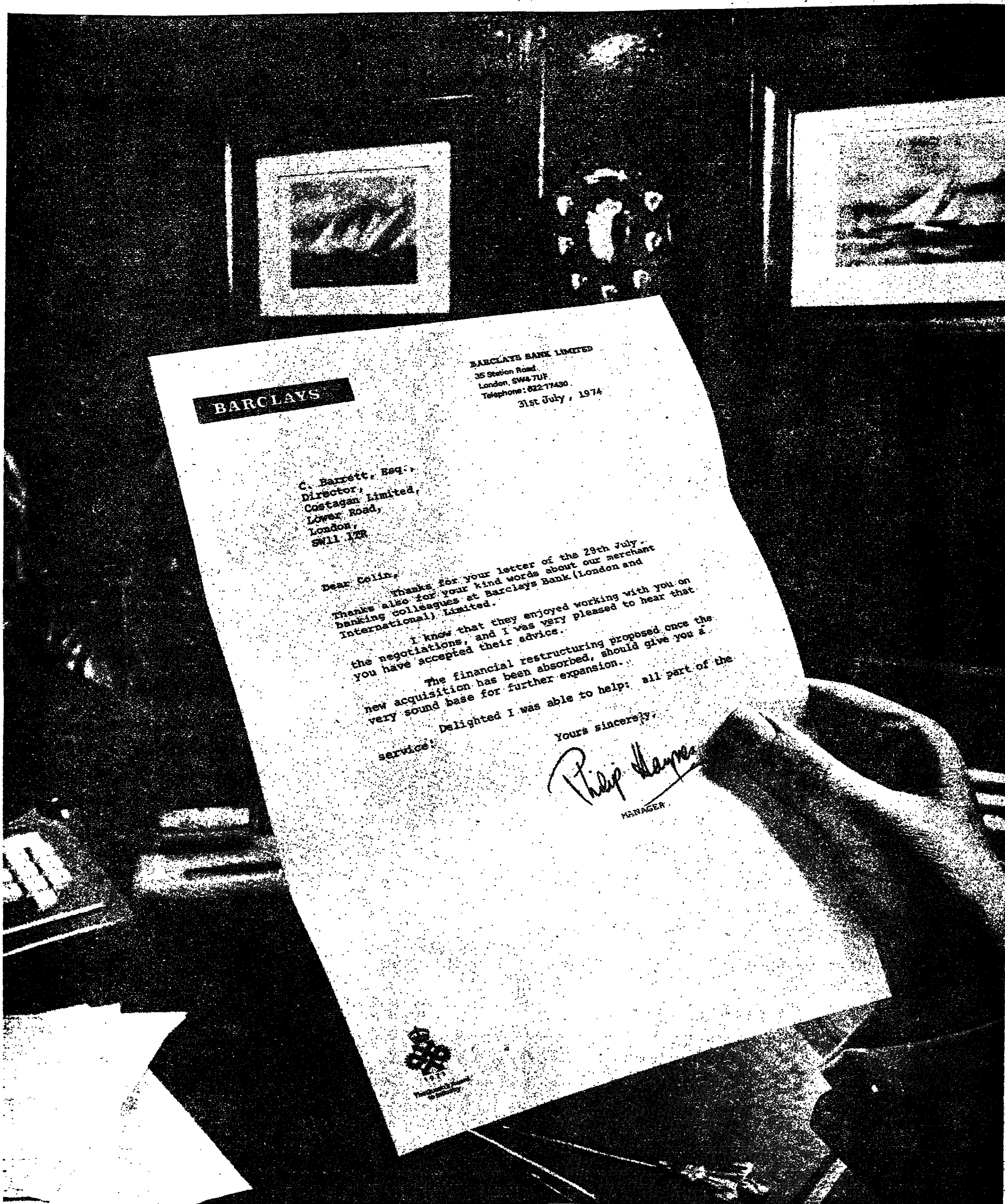
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- Setting up as a consultant—how much to charge, how to promote your services.
- 28 small businesses for your wife to run from home.

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BUSINESS IDEAS LETTER
The authoritative guide to small business opportunities




In order to protect the interests of our customers, the names and addresses in the above letter are fictional.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. § Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
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Autumn recruitment dossier

Getting wives back to work

An experimental scheme designed to help "imprisoned" housewives to find their way back to gainful and satisfying employment has been sufficiently successful to justify a repetition, and the organizers have been given an EEC grant for further research in the whole subject.

Seven out of the 15 women who took the "Return to Work" course at the experimental department of Manchester University early this year are now happily settled in jobs. One has gone on to a full-time vocational course and three others decided positively against resuming work because of various factors which were set out by the lecturers and argued out in discussion groups.

Although by no means the only university course designed to help women to return to work, the Tutor, Mr Norman Page, and his assistant, Mrs Doreen Sams (who has herself got a new full-time job as a result of her experience), believe that it is unique in many respects.

The emphasis is against a woman seeking any old job for any old price so long as it brings in some extra money. The students—who attend the University one day a week for nine weeks, then for a consecutive five days—are advised not to sell themselves short by seeking work as shop assistants or factory hands but rather to wait until they can get jobs which match their often unsuspected qualifications.

Mrs Thelma Evans, 40, of Sale, who is now the information officer for the recently created Consumer Forum for Greater Manchester, said that the most outstanding benefit she derived was a restoration of self-confidence, which she largely attributed to the self-assessment discussion groups and the informal mixing with others who had similar problems and experiences.

A senior assistant in a research laboratory before she was married 18 years ago, Mrs Evans had applied rather half-heartedly for one of two jobs before reading

about the course but had been deterred by the daunting appearance of young and glamorous-looking competitors at the interviews.

The course, she said, had enabled her to overcome this quite unnecessary sense of inferiority.

Mrs Elizabeth Booth, 47, of Winslow, Cheshire, a hospital catering officer before her marriage more than 20 years ago, is now working full time for ICI Pharmaceuticals organizing analysis reports on samples. She took a six-month secretarial course at a government training centre which equipped her with new skills but which did not teach her how to find the job she wanted or succeed in an interview.

The university course, she said, did just that. "There must be thousands of women like myself who do not realize what they are capable of," she said.

Her husband, Harold, also recently changed his career at 45 years of age from running a family bakery business to entering the insurance world.

The £2,500 grant which the department has received from the EEC Social Policy Committee will enable further study to be carried out on the whole subject of women wanting to go back to work and the associated problems.

The department is also continuing and extending its management skill courses which have evolved from an experiment carried out three years ago to try to solve the growing problem of the redundant executive. These courses are primarily intended to help "company men" to become more independent of individual employers in the age of mergers and asset-stripping operations. Five have been held already with three more in prospect, and although many of the students had been out of work for periods of up to two years before the start of the previous courses almost all have re-

settled themselves. Some of the changes of direction recorded include a rubber technologist who has become a theatre manager; the chairman of an electronics firm who has opened a post office; and a textile engineer who has taken up rabbit farming.

John Chartres

The problems of women in returning to work after long absence are less like those of redundant executives than they are like those of recidivists whose secret wish is to return to their porridge. Married women often feel themselves to be completely out of touch with commercial life, and nervous about reentering.

It is hard for many of them to cut loose from the mesh of domestic obligations they themselves have woven, and to rediscover the hard-edged tangible propositions with which you fill in a form full of accusing blanks. Years of bondage to tasks which, as Betty Friedan pointed out a decade ago, would hardly tax the abilities of a ten-year-old, do sap the power to be cogent and concentrated.

The existence of this problem gave Norman Page the Great White Whale at which to aim his course. As things stand, there is far too strong a temptation for educated middle-class women to take part-time jobs well below their true level of ability, so that they can continue to play a multiple rôle in the family. Many an able woman is likely to stay trapped, like a bubble of unprofitable natural gas, under the fossil-rock of her cultural grouping—unless some intelligently coordinated drilling takes place. Norman Page has certainly taken a first sounding here; and his work deserves, and needs to be allied to some purposeful, high-powered investigation by industry and commerce.

Marion Gair



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Further accelerated training should ensure minimum salaries of over £3,300 in the mid to late twenties and over £4,600 in the early thirties with further

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Good grades in at least 2 'A' levels will be required, therefore good results at 'O' level are essential.

If either the applicant or the Bank decides that they are incompatible after the initial year's training the applicant will still have a place in the Degree Course.

Further information and an application form can be obtained from John Mallett, Staff Superintendent (Management Development) Midland Bank Limited, Staff Department, 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX.

Closing date for applications 31st March, 1975.

NOTE: Only those taking 'A' levels in 1976 within the normal age of 17/19 should apply. Students taking 'A' levels in 1975 are not eligible.



Midland Bank
A GREAT BRITISH BANK

Research Opportunities in Government Departments

Department of the Environment

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING (4 Research Officers/Assistant Research Officers, London, Birmingham and Newcastle) to join teams engaged on programmes of regional planning and research involving the study and analysis of the changes in employment and population, communications, physical developments, investment, and environmental conditions.

PROFESSIONAL PLANNING SERVICES (5 ROs, 7 AROs, London, Leeds and Nottingham) for work concerned with the physical, social, economic and demographic aspects of regional, sub-regional and local planning of new towns, and of local authorities' development plans; and with investigating and applying new planning methods.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN SYSTEM DIRECTORATE (1 ARO, London) to work on the preparation of technical advice for local planning authorities on the social aspects of development plans prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

URBAN AFFAIRS DIVISION (1 RO, 5 AROs, London) for work concerned with the environmental and transportation aspects of urban planning and of urban deprivation.

Department of Health and Social Security

SOCIAL SECURITY RESEARCH BRANCH (1 RO, London) to develop methods of research for examining the effects of social security provisions, and provide information for the review of policies and planning of new ones.

Home Office

RESEARCH UNIT (1 ARO, London, Manchester or Edinburgh) to help in the provision of research services and professional advice in the social sciences, including criminology.

Department of Industry

REGIONAL TEAMS (2 ROs/AROs, Provincial Offices) to be engaged in economic and industrial intelligence, research and regional planning, services to Economic Planning Boards and Councils, and industry location.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS BRANCH (1 RO/ARO, London) for study and research on the growth, decline and movement of the manufacturing industry.

Tropical Products Institute

ECONOMICS OF NUTRITION (1 RO/ARO, London) for project work involving eg the evaluation of specific measures to improve nutrition in developing countries, the relationship between nutrition and economic development, national food and nutrition policies and programmes. Opportunities for overseas work.

Scottish Office

CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT (1 RO, 2 AROs, Edinburgh) RO to carry out research in demographic aspects of forward planning and to assist in the formulation and management of Government sponsored research schemes. AROs to work on specific projects related to eg the Urban deprived, population and labour supply changes.

Welsh Office

PLANNING ADVISORY TEAM (1 ARO, Cardiff) for work on the social, economic and demographic aspects of planning.

Additional vacancies may arise in these and other departments.

QUALIFICATIONS: Normally a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a postgraduate degree, in a subject relevant to individual posts eg one of the social sciences, economics, geography. Further details on application.

AGE: Research Officer—normally at least 28; Assistant Research Officer—normally under 28.

SALARY: Research Officer over £3,450 to £4,300; Assistant Research Officer over £1,950 to £3,100. Higher in London. Starting salary may be above the minima. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For an application form (to be returned by 8 November 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext. 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, London 01-839 1992). Please quote A(B)652.

Assistant City Planning Officer DEVELOPMENT CONTROL DIVISION

£5,166-£5,580*

(65% of Chief Officers' Salary)

*Plus pension pay award and threshold payments

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above mentioned post. This is an opportunity to make a positive contribution to the planning of the capital City of Cardiff which has a population of around 300,000. The City Planning Department is responsible generally for the planning of Cardiff, including Local Plans (comprising District, Action Area and Subject Plans) Development Control and other matters associated with development and services.

The successful applicant will have sound Development Control experience, and also initiative, breadth of vision, and a good ability to lead and draw the best from the staff. The person appointed will be in charge of the Development Control Division, comprising three teams, each dealing with a sector of the City.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff (Telephone 0222) 31033 Ext. 430. Completed application forms must be returned no later than 31st OCTOBER 1974.

city of cardiff



ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH TRAVEL AGENTS

The Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) is the major trade association for the British Travel industry and has a crucial role to play in the future of the industry. The Association is seeking to recruit a number of people to its staff, including a Secretary to the Tour Operators' Council and certain Committees, including the preparation of agendas and minutes and the implementation of decisions.

Certain posts in the Association's London-based Secretariat have remained vacant pending consideration of a report on the Secretariat's internal organisation by leading Management Consultants. The recommendations in that report having been accepted, the following vacancies have now to be filled:

- 1. Accounts Rules and Bonding Manager**
—to be responsible to the Financial Controller for the administration of the procedures for reviewing all members' accounts annually and for ensuring that, where appropriate, members are "bonded" in accordance with ABTA's increasingly stringent requirements.
- 2. Convention Secretary**
—to be responsible, initially to the Chief Executive for the administrative work in connection with a major international annual convention normally held abroad, as well as domestic conferences.
- 3. Secretary to the Tour Operators' Council**
—to be responsible to the Deputy Chief Executive for servicing the Tour Operators' Council and certain Committees, including the preparation of agendas and minutes and the implementation of decisions.
- 4. Assistant Membership Administration Manager**
—to assist the Membership Administration Manager with regard to a wide range of membership matters, including the procedures for the admission of new members, compliance with the rules of membership, etc.
- 5. Assistant Accounts Rules and Bonding Manager**
—to assist the Accounts Rules and Bonding Manager with particular reference to bonding.
- 6. Assistant Conciliation Officer**
—to assist the Chief Conciliation Officer in establishing a new conciliation service for dealing with complaints from the travelling public, which is to be backed up by a new industry-wide arbitration scheme. The basic salaries of approved career scales are £3,200 for post 1, £3,000 for post 2, £2,800 for post 3 and £2,500 for posts 4, 5 and 6. Benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme.

Applications, stating clearly the post(s) applied for, as well as age, qualifications and relevant experience, should be sent immediately to Mr. E. C. Sedgwick, Deputy Chief Executive, Association of British Travel Agents, 53/54, Newman Street, London W1P 4AH.

SEVERN TRENT WATER AUTHORITY

ASSISTANT MATHEMATICIAN/STATISTICIAN

£1,995-£2,604 + Threshold

Applications are invited for the above post within the Mathematical and Statistics Section of the Directorate of Resources Planning. The person appointed will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the computer terminal and will act as an advisor on the use of Mathematical and Statistical techniques to others outside the Section.

Applicants should have a qualification in Mathematics and/or Statistics to at least HND level and a knowledge of computer programming. Previous experience of applying mathematical/statistical techniques in a scientific or industrial environment would be an advantage although the post could be suitable for a recent graduate.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Severn Trent Water Authority, Abelson House, 2287 Coventry Road, She'don, Birmingham B26 3PR. Applications should be received by 28th October, 1974.

**Severn-Trent
Water Authority**

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

SOCIAL WORK

PREPARED TO HELP?

Opportunities are increasing...
to do jobs which combine personal satisfaction with the knowledge and skills needed to help others.

WIDENING SCOPE

All branches of social work are expanding with increasingly varied opportunities in residential, field and day care posts. LOCAL AUTHORITIES offer scope to work with the elderly, children, people with handicaps and others. They also provide social work support for the Health Service and schools which is usually organised separately. The PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE provides a social work service to the courts and to the penal system. Probation officers are extending the range of alternatives to imprisonment as well as strengthening social work within prisons and after-care. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS provide a variety of posts sometimes in new and experimental services.

Training

Professional training is essential and is available to graduates, undergraduates and non-graduates. With a degree in the social sciences which includes study of sociology, psychology and social administration, and practical experience in the social services, you may do a one-year post-graduate course. With any other degree, two-year courses are available. A number of three-year degree courses offer undergraduate degrees, over 20 and under 25 and with at least 5 'O' levels, you may do a two-year course at a polytechnic or college of further education. If over 25, you may be accepted without formal educational qualifications but must demonstrate an ability to do academic study and have some relevant experience. There are also two-year full time courses in Universities specially designed for mature students.

A few places for 19 year olds are available on three year courses and some three year courses have also been specially designed for women with family ties. All courses demand a capacity to work beyond 'A' level standard and make high academic as well as personal demands of the student. They lead to the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work (CQSW)—the basic professional social work qualification recognised by employers in the United Kingdom and awarded by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (CCETSW).

How to get on a course

Demand for places on most courses well exceeds supply so you are advised to apply early. For more details including information about grant aid and names and addresses of recognised courses fill in the form below:

CCETSW
The Social Work Advisory Service (Dept. 334)
6 Bloomsbury Way,
London WC1A 2SR.

CCETSW

Please send me information about courses of training in the fields of social work.
enclose a stamped addressed envelope of at least 10" x 7".

NAME _____ AGE _____

ADDRESS _____

Tick the relevant box:
I have a degree ☐ I do not have a degree ☐ TM

Assistant olicitor

£454-£5,006 including
Threshold Agreement

on is the largest District Council in Bedfordshire
the County Council have agreed to agency
instruments being made with the Council in respect
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social and highways (up to a limit of £400,000). In
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Council also own and operate a large municipal
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k in addition to conveyancing, advocacy and
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Luton LU1 2BQ.

**Borough of
LUTON**

Assistant Accountant

£4300-£5000

The National Water Council, the central and
divisory body for Britain's water industry, also provides
number of central services.

This is a new post for an Assistant Accountant who
will be based at the Council's London headquarters. You
will be responsible for budgetary management accounts,
costing and budgetary control and preparation of annual
accounts. You will also participate in the development of
financial policies in the water industry as a member of the
Chief Accountant's advisory team.

We are looking for an able, young (under 30)
qualified accountant, who is both literate and numerate,
who could be newly qualified.

Salary will be in the range £4300 to £5000, and
benefits include 4 weeks' annual holiday (rising to 5),
personal accident insurance, sick pay and pension schemes.

Write or telephone, quoting ref. 14A/ for fuller
details and an application form, which should be returned
by November 4th, to C. D. Andrews, National Water
Council, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BT.
Tel. 01-9303100.

**NATIONAL
WATER
COUNCIL**

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"When you said you were a consultancy, and not an
agency, I said 'What's the difference?' Now I know!"
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the right niche for me, but you did, and it only took one
interview."
"I hate interviews, but you extracted the facts so
painlessly..."
"I felt I knew the company and the people before I
even met them—and what's more, they knew me!"

YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE...?

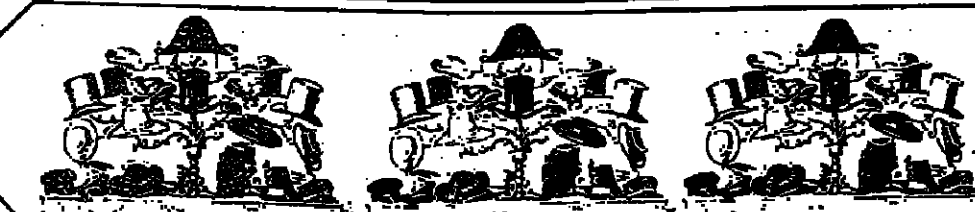
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A large food products company require a Product
Manager to take charge of their range of fast moving
national brands of canned meats. The position requires
a person aged about 30 with experience of marketing,
advertising and research to develop sales of the
company's products in line with long term company
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Autumn recruitment dossier



EXECUTIVES

Seeking Positions with EEC and US Companies Here or Abroad

NES, a U.S. based executive search firm, now offers a unique relocation service designed to assist qualified executives to make a logically planned career move in the geographic area of your choice.

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For an accurate assessment of your value in today's international market place and to explore what NES can do for you, please write now, outlining your background and objectives, including your home or work telephone number. If it is felt that NES can honestly assist you in achieving your objectives, a brochure describing our services and fee structure will be sent to you and arrangements can then be made for an initial confidential interview in London or on the Continent.



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Systems 3

MANAGER Data Centre

The ideal candidate *must* have a knowledge of I.B.M. Systems 3, as well as an appreciation of:

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- Programming
- Systems Analysis and Design

Should you possess these qualifications, kindly reply in writing stating educational and business background, as well as salary history and expectations.

J. A. McGregor, Assistant Supervisor, Personnel,
The Bank of Nova Scotia,
19/23 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LY.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

RUGBY BOROUGH COUNCIL TEAM LEADER

General Improvement Areas
£3,690-£4,860 plus threshold

Applications are invited for the post of Team Leader to head a newly created, multi-disciplinary team which will carry out a forward programme of General Improvement Area work within the District. The Authority operates a Corporate system of management and the Team Leader will be directly responsible to the Chief Executive and the Management Team. The work of the team will involve the identification and study of potential General Improvement Areas as well as the implementation of the present New Bilton General Improvement Area of 1,100 dwellings.

This appointment is the first to be made to the team and the Team Leader will initially be involved in the task of finalising the team structure and organization. The team will consist of a variety of professional skills: Engineering, Planning, Environmental Health, Housing, Financial and Legal. In the appointment of Team Leader no specific discipline will take preference. Applicants should preferably have General Improvement Area experience. The work calls for a high standard of leadership and management ability, enthusiasm and initiative. The ability to communicate with the general public is essential. This post is critical to the long-term standard of life in Rugby and offers the opportunity to influence the socio-economic make-up of Rugby. The Council offers a salary negotiable within PO1, essential use car allowance, car loan facilities, a 36-hour week. Possible Council housing or staff mortgage; relocation expenses (covering removal, house purchase mortgage survey and legal fees, including travelling expenses) up to £400. Application forms and further details from Chief Personnel and Management Services Officer, 20 North Street, Rugby CV21 2AG (Rugby 2051). Closing date: 18 November, 1974.

NORTH SURREY WATER COMPANY

CHEMIST

Applications are invited for the position of Chemist to a Laboratory based at Staines and providing a joint service to the above Company and the Sutton and District Water Company.

Applicants should possess an appropriate degree and have experience of water examination.

The candidate appointed will probably be between 30 and 40 and interested in the investigation and application of new ideas both in the laboratory and at the treatment works. The position involves supervision of both qualified and junior staff.

The salary will be within grade 10/11 (£3,786 to £4,538) plus a car allowance, a London weighting allowance of £125 and threshold payments currently standing at £146 per annum. Conditions will be as laid down in the Blue Book relating to non-manual staff in the Water Industry.

Application forms can be obtained from —

MISS C. HOLLAND, THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,
NORTH SURREY WATER COMPANY,
THE CAUSEWAY, STAINES, TW18 3BX.

Closing date for applications is Friday 15th November, 1974.



**Engineer
Vacancies**

There are a number of existing and anticipated vacancies for Engineers in London and the regions.

Qualifications: Degree, H.N.C. or City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate (Telecommunications).

Starting salary, in London, in the range £2553 to £2951 p.a. (£2178 to £2556 p.a. elsewhere), depending on experience.

Write for further information and application form to The Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA, quoting reference 74.E.4097. It and enclosing addressed envelope at least 9"x4".

Closing date for completed application forms fourteen days after publication.

The lifting of the three-day gloom

A fat bright orange volume, full of hundreds upon hundreds of jobs awaiting next year's outpouring of graduates recently landed on my desk. No one could guess from it that just eight months ago many of us were on a three day week. That many small and not so small companies are now on the verge of bankruptcy and that only a few weeks ago the Prime Minister warned the country that we were facing the gravest threat of high unemployment since 1931.

The orange volume was accompanied by a much thinner and smaller index which contained a quick guide to 700 organizations which are recruiting graduates from AFA Minerva of Twickenham to the Yorkshire Electricity Board.

Although this suggests a booming Britain that does not exist, undergraduates are not being lured into a fictitious world in which the job promises illustrated on glossy pages will turn overnight into the dull reality.

The hard days of high graduate unemployment ended in 1971-72 when between 10 and 20 per cent of university graduates were unable to find permanent employment six months after they came down.

The next academic year showed a dramatic upsurge in jobs. According to university careers and appoint-

ments officers, employers, who had earlier cut back through freeze and squeeze, on their recruiting budgets, suddenly realized the need for more bright life-blood in the lower echelons. Careers officers were frequently heard complaining at the end of that year that there was no shortage of employers looking for recruits, but an unwillingness among undergraduates to come forward.

The officers announced that 50 per cent more employers were offering four times as many jobs as they did during the previous year. Between August 1972 and July 1973 the Central Services Unit for University Careers and Appointment Services published nearly 14,500 vacancies offered by 2,500 employers.

At the end of last year Warwick University reported that only eight of its 553 first degree graduates were still unemployed. The difficult employment conditions had eased. Early in the year it had not looked encouraging. Employers had not been keen to arrange recruiting visits. But by the late spring there were the first signs of a revival as employers reassessed their estimates. By the summer the vacancy lists were heavy.

The polytechnics first began to keep some general records on employment of their graduates at this time.

Sheffield Polytechnic could boast a very high level of employment. And 19 polytechnics which carried out a joint survey found that they were doing far better than the universities had done a year earlier.

It is too early to say whether the optimistic predictions made last year of an even greater 50 per cent increase in job opportunities this year have materialized. Three advantages of previous hard times are: 1. Employers have learnt a lesson about drastic cuts in graduate recruitment. 2. Careers officers and industry have got together and are much more systematic about listing job vacancies than they have ever been. 3. Graduates (UK) Ltd, the country's sole producer of the Chemical Products, the basic raw material for Nylon 6, say that they need up to 200 more staff and the prospects for graduates are very good indeed. Our own Thomson Organisation expects to have 50 vacancies in 1975 and even the New Opportunity Press Ltd, which published the fat tome, is on the lookout for five or six.

Graduate Opportunities 75, New Opportunity Press Ltd, 2 All Saints St, London N1 9RL, is given free to students in their final year and is on sale to public libraries. It costs £5.50.

Tim Devlin



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.



INFORMATION ASSISTANT

ICI has a vacancy in its Head Office on Millbank for a female registry/information assistant.

Minimum education should be A level in English, History or Economics. Experience of banking or literary work would be useful.

Imperial Chemical House has its own luncheon facilities and sports centre. We offer an annual bonus scheme and the opportunity to work flexible hours.

If you are interested in this opportunity please write, giving details of education and experience, to —

Mrs S Crouch
Head Office Staff Section
ICI House
Millbank SW1.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

ICI requires a young man or woman qualified to Associateship level of the Institute of Legal Executives to work in the Litigation Section of Legal Department based at Millbank, London SW1.

Preferred age range 22-24.

In addition to a good starting salary ICI offers:

- Profit-sharing scheme.
- London allowance.
- Season ticket loan.
- Subsidized canteen.
- Flexible working hours.
- Recreational facilities on the premises.

If you are interested in this vacancy please apply in writing to —

Mr C W North
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited
ICI House, Millbank
London SW1P 3JF.

An invitation to all undergraduates

The Royal Navy is interested in any undergraduate, Arts or Science, who is interested in us.

If you'd like to know more about the range and types of different careers there are for Officers in the Royal Navy, Royal Marines or WRNS, a University Liaison Officer will be able to answer your questions. One of them will be visiting your college this winter or next spring — visits up to December 5th are shown below.

If you'd like to have a chat with one of them the best way is to fix an appointment with your Careers Advisory Service or Appointments Board or write to: Commander J. C. Edwards B.Sc. (Eng), M.I.E.E., RN., (9DU1), Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE.

OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
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6 Portsmouth Polytechnic	21 North London Polytechnic
6 Bolton Institute of Technology	25 North East London Polytechnic
7 Manchester Polytechnic	26 City of London Polytechnic
12 Leeds Polytechnic	28 Bournemouth College of Technology
12 Trent Polytechnic	13 Huddersfield Polytechnic
19 Hatfield Polytechnic	3 Wolverhampton Polytechnic
19 Sunderland Polytechnic	4 North Staffordshire Polytechnic
20 Teesside Polytechnic	5 Oxford Polytechnic
20 South Bank Polytechnic	

If your college is not on the list it will probably be visited next term. You can still consult us by letter, however, by writing to the address above.

An excellent Opportunity in International Transport Management

Overseas Containers Limited is a leader in deep-sea international container transport and currently operating services between U.K. and European ports to Australia and the Far East.

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We are interested in applicants with an education up to 'A' level standard, preferably with a mathematics or science bias. In addition, applicants should have business experience either in transport or shipping or in a control or navigational function. He will thrive in a fast moving demanding atmosphere and will have a strong personality.

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Salary will be up to £3,750 (currently under review) plus threshold payments, according to qualifications and experience.

Applications in writing, quoting post ref. 93/T, giving all relevant personal and professional details, should be sent to: The Division Director, Yorkshire Water Authority, Castle Market Building, Sheffield S1 1GD. To be returned not later than 4th November, 1974.

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ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

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Application forms and further details from the Deputy Town Clerk (Legal), Town Hall, Stretford, Manchester, M32 0XJ (telephone: 061-872 2101), to whom completed forms should be returned by 8th November.

H. W. D. SCULTHORPE, Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk.

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Autumn recruitment dossier

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A promising career with excellent starting salary, based on experience and ability, plus generous fringe benefits and relocating expenses for you and your family.

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Interviews

Interviews will be arranged in London and the provinces during the months of October & November.

Apply in writing before hand giving full particulars including your telephone number to:

Assistant General Manager,
The Bank of Nova Scotia, 19-23 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LY

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Incorporated in Canada with limited liability

Variety in making things out of metal

An industry as big and as diverse as engineering could not fail to contain within it a great variety of jobs. In employment terms, it is possibly the biggest in the country, covering about 3.5m people, or about 16 per cent of the workforce.

Mr Paul Hodgkinson, of the Engineering Industry Training Board, gave me an example of the industry's effect on even the simplest of things when I went to see him. Looking at my tie, a rather fetching number in brown and white stripes, he was able to argue that even that was an engineering product.

The tie was of wool, which, he pointed out, had come from a sheep sheared by a machine, only to be cleaned, combed and woven by other machines, and had probably been inspected and packed by yet another machine.

Mr Hodgkinson chose to illustrate the variety of jobs in the industry by describing the activities of one fictional, but nevertheless representative, firm. This was to be an engineering company making radio and television receivers, as well as the microphones, console controls and transmitters used in a radio or television studio.

Such a firm might or might not be British-owned but would probably be British-managed. Our firm, employing about 60,000 people, would have an administrative headquarters in London, a manufacturing plant somewhere like Worcester, where the sets were finally assembled, and another at somewhere like Catterbury.

These plants would be serviced by a network of up to 12 feeder plants up and down the country, making components and or the chassis upon which the components are carried.

Other people, not necessarily technologists, would help to keep the work flowing through work study or what is called organization and methods. Such people also have to know quite a lot about how human beings work as well as how the machines are made. It is all very well, Mr Hodgkinson pointed out, knowing how to increase the rate at which components may be turned out, but you also have to know how long people could work at such a pace.

In an industry of heavy capital investment, of constant innovation there was also a need for training, and consequently the industry

was very short of training expertise. Mr Hodgkinson said that the number of newspaper advertisements for such jobs had doubled in the past year, and could be further evidence of what was happening on the board's doorstep, for EITB staff were being "poached" faster than ever, he said.

Mr Hodgkinson said that engineering was about making things out of metal, and that an engineer was somebody who could do for half a crown what any fool could do for five bob.

There were three main areas of engineering skill. Firstly, there was the craftsman, the man who kept the piano running. He might be responsible for the maintenance of services, such as water, electricity or compressed air. Again, he might be responsible for the running of a 20-year-old lathe or a new, multi-purpose machine costing £500,000 to buy and £5,000 a day to run.

Secondly, there was the professional engineer. He is the designer, the professional innovator. He or she had to have a combination of imagination, as expressed in the conception of the design, as well as of caution, as expressed in the safety margins within which the machine could be used.

Thirdly, and bridging the gap between the other two, is the technician. He or she is the person that translates designs into the manufacturing process, and in so doing may even design bits of the machine. The technician monitors the production process, ironing out the bugs and spots possible improvements, applying his methods to the products as well as to the products.

Mr Hodgkinson, as befits an official of the industry's training board, pointed out the importance of training in engineering, not only to the employer but to the employee. He advised any applicant seeing a firm to ask: "What training have you to offer?" and from the answer to work out whether haphazard, systematic, and perhaps equally important, whether in its later stages the training will be individually tailored to you. Further information on the engineering industry is available from the Engineering Employers' Federation, at Broadway House, Tothill Street, London, SW1.

Ross Davies

BOTSWANA

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required by the Central Statistics Office to assume full responsibility for the execution of any statistical programme under the general guidance of the Government Statistician and to train junior staff.

Salary in the range £2910 to £4770 approximately, which includes an allowance, normally tax free, of £836 to £1344 a year. This allowance is currently under review. Terminal gratuity 25% of basic salary. Appointment is on agreement for 2½ years initially.

Candidates, either sex, must have P. II of the Institute of Statisticians (or equivalent); OR a degree in a relevant subject (which need not include Statistics as a major subject), plus a minimum of three years service at Statistical Officer level. They must EITHER have a knowledge of national accounts, banking statistics, balance of payments and financial flows, OR computer programming; OR relevant experience in a developing country.

Other benefits include free passages, government quarters at moderate rental, educational allowance and generous paid leave. An appointment grant of £300 and car advance £800 may also be payable. The post described is partly financed by Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

For further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to

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2. Technical Writers

with experience in documentation of computer software, and preparation of technical specifications for data communication systems.

Applicants must be prepared to be moved to Montreal, Canada.

Please send a résumé of your experience and qualifications to Box No. 2285 D, The Times or, if you prefer, write to M. A. FRASER, Omicron Data Systems Ltd., 4480 Cote de Liesse, Suite 107, Montreal, Que., Canada. Interviews will be arranged in London during the week of 18 November, 1974.

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to arrange a local interview, or write Mr. Gordon, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Mappin House, 156-162 Oxford St., London W.1.

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Please reply in writing to General Manager, Exploration Logging (U.K.) Ltd., P.O. Box Number 46, Windsor, Berks.

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Contact: Ian du Pre, A.C.A., Douglas Llanabla Associates Limited, 410 Strand, London WC2R 2EJ. Telephone: 01-596 4068

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Applications are invited from young social science graduates for a SCIENTIFIC OFFICER post with the Social Science Research Council

The successful candidate will work as part of a team providing the secretariat for the Human Geography and Planning Committees of SSRC.

The staff of the secretariat are not themselves engaged in research but provide support for the Committees which assess applications for grants to support research projects being undertaken in universities, polytechnics and independent institutions and which are involved with a variety of other matters relating to research in the field which they cover.

Applicants, who should normally be under 27, should have good honours degree in a subject relevant to the work of the Committees, an interest in research and a real desire to make a career in administration. Experience in administration or research would be an advantage. Previous applicants may re-apply.

Salary scale £1,592-£2,675 per annum plus inner London weighting allowance of £228 per annum (under review) and threshold payments at the current rate of £12.18 per month. Four weeks holiday and a non-contributory superannuation scheme. Starting salary may be above the minimum, depending on class of degree and experience.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from

Mrs June Carroll,
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL,
State House,
High Holborn, LONDON WC1R 4TH.
Telephone: 01-405 6491 extension 317.
Closing date 31st October, 1974.

The British Bank of the Middle East

Invites enquiries regarding its overseas service from young men interested in a career in banking abroad.

Please contact: The Secretary,
THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST,
20 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3AT.
Telephone: 01-623 2030

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LONDON

An INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECRETARY is required by a national Employers' Organisation in Westminster.

This is a responsible post, involving contact with Government departments; allied bodies, members and trade unions; Committee and Conciliation Board work; and the preparation of analyses and reports.

Applicants should be aged 30 to 40, have a degree in law or economics, experience in industrial relations and an aptitude for high-quality written work. Salary around £5,000.

Applications giving full details, to the General Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Romney House, Tufton Street, London SW1P 3DU.

Hames Water Authority SOLICITORS DEPARTMENT LEGAL ASSISTANTS

For either Common Law or Conveyancing in the office of the Director to the Authority at Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2.

Salary range £2,935 to £3,682 inclusive of London Weighting plus Holiday Agreement. Pleasant working conditions. Contributory superannuation scheme, etc.

Applications in writing to: Assistant Director (Personnel) T.W.A., River Head, Rosebery Avenue, EC1R 4TP by Friday, 8th November, 1974.

Autumn recruitment dossier

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If you're aged 25-35, with determination and ambition, this time next year you could be managing your own Currys shop.

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Men prepared to undertake a rigorous training programme covering all aspects of retail management. We'll teach you all you need to know to successfully take over a Currys branch within 12 months.

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A.R. Young,
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KELLY GIRL

Women as management material

Management is one of the areas where women have made little headway in recent years, either because it is not a favourite choice of career, or because there is a lot of resistance from prospective employers.

Whatever the reason, it is thought that only about one in 20 managers is a woman. This is a very low figure, considering that women make up one in three of the national labour force. However, the girl who sticks her neck out can be lucky.

When the British branch of Quaker Oats, the Chicago-based foodstuffs, toys and chemicals group, interviewed 45 applicants from the universities for traineeship in marketing, the eventual winner was a girl, Miss Sharon Cash.

On her arrival at Quaker's headquarters in Southall, Middlesex, however, Miss Cash (now Mrs Mire) found she was no "mame-days" wonder. For here, to a degree that is unusual in British industry, femininity need not be considered an obstacle to managerial posts - she's now a product manager.

Mr John Hole, Quaker's manager, personnel services, prefers to describe what is going on there as a state of affairs rather than as a policy.

Nevertheless, Quaker, the

which with a workforce of about 1,200 is quite small by the standards of other British offshoots of multinational companies, does seem to employ more women managers than might be expected elsewhere in industry.

Quaker, as an American company, is obliged by recent domestic legislation to make provision for the equal treatment of its female American employees. Had Chicago therefore ordered Southall and its Sheffield subsidiary plant to fall into line in a fit of corporate tidy-mindedness?

"No", says Mr Hole. "For better or for worse, we enjoy a great deal of autonomy from our friends in Chicago, although of course the figures have to be right."

Mr Hole, who is coming up to his twenty-fifth year with Quaker, says that at one time the British end of the firm was "terribly conservative, middle-of-the-road, quill-penish".

Today, he says, the company's attitude is that "to survive and to progress we have to make the best of our human material, and if we're presented with a piece of good human material and it's female, then we'll take it".

If pushed, he will trace the beginnings of the

change back to 1961 and what he calls "a piece of lump in his throat and a small pension in his pocket."

"But that had all changed. Now, if a bright young man hasn't had three jobs under his belt by the time he's 30, some people would say that he had failed. Either way, when it comes to staying, young men are now no better bet than the young women."

The track record of women who have joined Quaker since those days has confirmed Quaker in the view that as potential managers, women just as much as men, are first individuals and then members of a sex.

As for Mr Hole, after getting on for a quarter of a century in personnel management, he has this to say of women and management. "I think a lot of young girls leaving school have already begun to get fixed ideas in their minds that certain types of employment in certain industries are not for them."

"The people who have responsibility for guiding them in that awful transition from school to a job could do more to encourage them to be a little more adventurous in their field of choice."

Ross Davies

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS

THE EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS is a new organisation set up by a convention signed by 16 European nations and now in the process of being ratified. The task of the CENTRE is to produce weather forecasts for up to about 10 days ahead; their use by European industries such as agriculture, building, transport, etc., where weather plays a large part in planning and execution, is expected to lead to considerable economic benefits.

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS will have a staff of well over 100 when it is finally installed at the Headquarters to be built at Shinfield Park, near Reading, England. It will be a scientific establishment of international character with one of the most powerful computing systems in the world.

The official languages of the CENTRE are Dutch, English, French, German and Italian. The working languages are English, French and German. Staff are required to be fluent in one of these three and to have a working knowledge of at least one other, sufficient for the performance of their duties.

It is expected that the following staff will be appointed in 1975 on a contract basis to work at the temporary Headquarters at Bracknell, England.

A. 6 SCIENTISTS with considerable experience of developing numerical models for weather forecasting using powerful computers.

B. 1 COMPUTER EXPERT with considerable experience of evaluating both computer hardware and software at the most powerful end of the range. There is a possibility that this appointment would be made the COMPUTER MANAGER.

C. 2 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS. They will help to form a nucleus of the CENTRE's administration, including responsibility for pay, budgetary and personnel matters.

D. 2 SECRETARIES. They will provide minor administrative support in addition to normal secretarial work, and a facility with the languages of the CENTRE will be a distinct advantage.

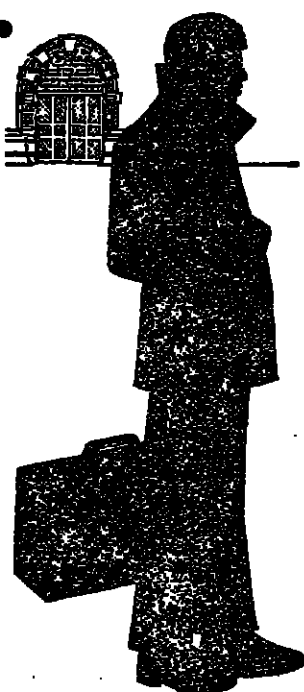
Salaries and allowances will be similar to those of other international scientific organisations.

Enquiries and applications should be made to:

THE DIRECTOR-DESIGNATE

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS
FITZWILLIAM HOUSE, SKIMPED HILL,
BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Interviews will be in Bracknell, London or in the country of the applicant. Expense of attending interviews will be borne by the CENTRE. Applications must be posted before 10th November, 1974.



Making a future for those with a past

Probation officers specialise in working with people who are in conflict with the laws of society. It is their job to enquire into the social background of each case and to find an answer which will help both society and the offender to come to terms with each other. Because of this the probation officer is a person of influence. The influence starts from the moment a verdict of guilt is reached and continues until the offender is re-integrated with society. This might take a short time or a long time, be relatively straightforward or extremely difficult. The probation officer might receive complete co-operation or be at the centre of conflicting tensions. The element of personal involvement is high and the rewards in human terms are great indeed for the right sort of person.

How do you start? Normally through sponsorship as a trainee probation officer on a course of professional training recognised by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work and leading to the Council's Certificate of Qualification in Social Work. Courses lasting between one and two years are available

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Salaries of trainee probation officers at present range from £1026 to £1848 depending on age and qualifications. Most graduates start at £1416. After training a probation officer's salary starts at £1926 and can rise to £2830, while promotion to senior probation officer would bring up to £3500. The highest grades earn up to £7000. Threshold agreements operate. Probation officers working in the London area receive additional remuneration.

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Sweden

a Special Report



The quality of life in Sweden enjoys a high priority and is well publicized. Building blocks of flats in Göteborg. Right: the Liseberg amusement park in the city.

A nation enjoying the best of both worlds

by Geoffrey Smith

In recent years, Sweden's external political policy has been characterized by a natural desire to have the best of both worlds. She wanted to enjoy all the economic benefits of joining the EEC but not to sacrifice her cherished neutrality; to trade like a nation of hard-headed businessmen, but also to be the conscience of the western world; to be able to attack American policies in Vietnam in sometimes virulent terms without losing American friendship.

What has been remarkable about Sweden's progress over the past year is not that it has sought the best of both worlds in these different respects but the extent to which it has managed to achieve them.

The most important achievement has been its relations with the EEC. It is too soon to say that the arrangement it has made with the Community is a success. It has yet to be tested in really trying conditions. But it has passed the tests it has faced so far.

The most important question mark concerned public acceptability at home. There was never any doubt which way Swedish opinion would go once it had been decided that the choice was between

joining the EEC or giving up Swedish neutrality. But there was an important minority in Sweden which believed either that neutrality was an outdated theory or, more usually, that it would be sensible for Sweden to enter the Community without bothering its head about these questions of political theology, only likely to become relevant at some unspecified time in the future. Such thoughts were widespread in the banking and business communities.

Now, however, they seem to have been cast to one side. A preference for full membership may remain as an almost abstract ideal, but it is generally agreed that the free trade agreement negotiated with the enlarged Community is acceptable. This does not mean that Sweden will be happy to leave the relationship entirely as it is indefinitely.

One of the disappointments about the agreement was that it gave Sweden no voice in the determination of Community policies which would critically affect it and was confined essentially to the elimination of barriers to trade rather than encompassing the more general conduct of economic policy. Sweden had to be content with a somewhat vague phrase holding out hope of enlarging the area of cooper-

ation in the future. It is a half promise to which Sweden attaches much significance and which it will certainly hope to see implemented in due course.

But for the moment it is agreed that Sweden has got as good a bargain as could reasonably have been expected and that it has done so without the strife that attended the great European debate in Norway. The lingering bitterness in Norway has provided a lesson, which the Swedes have been quick to appreciate, in what can happen if a Scandinavian government tries to take its country into the EEC without the necessary degree of popular approval.

Coming to terms with treaty

That is one reason why even those Swedes who were previously insisting on the necessity of full membership have come to terms so easily with the commercial treaty they have obtained. Another reason is that Sweden has been enjoying an export boom. The argument that Sweden would have been able to sell so much more in the wider European market, if only it had joined, has died on the lips. Swedish industry was able to take such good advantage

of the favourable trading opportunities in Europe last year because the Swedish economy was not overheated at home. So far as Swedish businessmen were concerned that was a lucky accident. The Government had pursued restrictive policies in the mistaken belief that the economy would otherwise become quite out of control.

It was a simple case of an error in economic forecasting which damaged the Government politically because it brought about higher unemployment than was necessary; this did not help them in the election of September 1973, but it has produced distinctly beneficial economic effects. Exports soared, the balance of payments showed a large surplus, profits were exceptionally high and there was no crippling shortage of skilled labour.

Since then more expansive policies have been introduced at home and unemployment is down, although inflationary forces have been building up. The balance of payments surplus has been cut back a lot. But export order books are still healthy and investment is strong.

It is particularly hard to predict how long the Swedish economic scene will remain so favourable. That will depend partly on the

ability to contain inflation at home and even more on general economic developments in Western Europe. If there is to be the severe recession that so many people expect, then Sweden cannot possibly escape unhurt. Like the other Scandinavian countries she is very dependent on international trade.

Even in a severe recession, however, Sweden would have two big advantages: a quarter of her exports are forest products—demand for paper is certainly expected to remain high—and her industries retain an excellent reputation for efficiency. But the lesson of the past year is that the buoyancy of the international economy matters far more than tariff walls, particularly when the walls in question are to be knocked down progressively.

Such considerations do not, however, dispel all doubts whether Sweden has really managed to achieve the best of both worlds with the EEC. Everyone knows that tariffs matter much less in boom conditions: the first real test will be whether Sweden can sell to members of the Community as effectively during a recession as if it had actually joined the EEC.

Second, the argument in favour of Swedish membership of the Community has

never depended on a crude assessment of tariff effects. There is the more subtle fear that those in Europe's outer circle will be excluded from European consortia and other joint arrangements. The psychological and practical consequences of membership go far beyond the obvious trading effects. So many Swedish companies have invested directly within the EEC that this may now be little more than a theoretical objection. But this too will only be fully put to the test in a recession.

It is the health of the West European economy that matters for Sweden: that is where 70 per cent of its sales go. One of the most striking achievements of EFTA was the very rapid expansion of trade between the Scandinavian countries. As the one with the most advanced economy and the strongest companies, this was of great value to Sweden. Then as the Scandinavian market became saturated there was the insistent demand from Swedish industrialists for access on an equal footing to the EEC. It is this wider West European market taken as a whole which determines Swedish prosperity.

Exports to the United States rose below the average rate last year when the Americas as a whole accounted for little more than 10 per cent of Sweden's total exports. Though the American market is likely to grow in importance for her. A few years ago the Swedes had great hopes of the East European market, but while there have been going up sharply it has on balance turned out to be a disappointment for them. The Third World attracts much Swedish sentiment and good will, but in business terms it too has proved to be a less valuable market than they had hoped—and when it comes to business the Swedes are not sentimentalists. So their main export effort is being concentrated on Western Europe, America and Japan.

Yet this does not stop Sweden attaching much political importance to its relations with the developing countries. Nor does it stop developing countries trusting Sweden more than most western nations. This is partly because of its evident desire to be accepted but even more because of its long tradition of neutrality. Because it is not attached to either of the great power blocks, weak

and inexperienced countries can more readily believe that they will not be used by Sweden in whatever dealings they may have.

It is in this sense that Swedes speak of their neutrality as being the condition for an active foreign policy. This is what gives them their distinctive role within the United Nations and makes them such acceptable members of international peace-keeping missions of all kinds.

Sweden values this role. In a speech in August the Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, set out the five principles of Swedish foreign policy. The first was the wish to promote peace and disarmament, from which few nations would dissent, at any rate in public. The second was to contribute to the development of poor states, and he was able to claim that Sweden and Holland would probably be the only states to reach the United Nations goal for development aid in 1975. The third principle was to counteract the depopulation of the countryside, a particular Scandinavian concern. The fourth was to promote a shift in the international power structure in favour of the poor nations and the fifth was to have strong international organizations.

Five principles a guide to policy

Statements of general principle from political leaders are not always a precise guide to their actions. But these five principles do in fact provide quite a good indication of the way in which Sweden seeks to conduct its foreign policy. It is a policy that is strong on morals but not always on finesse: Sweden does not seem to have reconciled fully its roles as moral scourge and international diplomat.

The art of diplomacy is rarely one that can be exercised to good effect from the pulpit. This may matter less in her dealings with the developing countries where her moralizing touches such a responsive chord in them that it may enhance its diplomatic credentials. Yet does cause difficulty in its relations with the major powers.

Sweden fears a world too much dominated by the super powers. It wishes to assert the right of small nations to influence and to criticize, and it is ready to

condemn both the Soviet Union and the United States—though it tends to criticize the United States more sharply, one suspects largely because being psychologically part of the more affronted when the Americans fail to live up to its prescribed standards. Yet Sweden seems to be for ever perplexed to find that a small nation is not welcome in the role of candid friend, particularly when putting all the emphasis on the candour.

The outstanding example was the quarrel with the United States over Vietnam which led to the disruption of normal diplomatic relations when the Americans withdrew their ambassador from Stockholm. It was not an edifying episode from either standpoint. The Swedish criticism was too shrill and the American response too sensitive, particularly as many allies of the United States shared the Swedish views in less extreme form. But here too the Swedes may reasonably claim to have had the best of both worlds over the past year. There is once again an American Ambassador in Stockholm and the rapprochement has been achieved without any apology or withdrawal from the Swedes.

Whether Sweden will continue to enjoy the best of both worlds will depend largely on events beyond its control, but one can safely predict that it will continue to seek this. Here is a highly developed industrialized nation whose history and instincts tell it to remain aloof from the smothering embrace of others. Therefore it wants to profit from the closer interdependence of a complex world without itself becoming too entangled. Its internationalism is both the expression of a wider idealism and a defence mechanism to save it from becoming too intimately involved with any one power or group of powers.

Such a subtle mixture of idealism and self-interest, so often to be found in Swedish policy, can lead both to misunderstanding abroad and hypocrisy at home. It can lead to the Swedes employing double standards with genuine air of virtue. But the contradictions are authentic and are likely to remain. For better and for worse Sweden cannot help but seek the best of both worlds.

Unions seek more power on the board

by Roger Choate

Sweden, long admired as a showplace for harmonious labour relations, has become the battlefield for an industrial democracy campaign waged by the country's powerful unions. At stake is nothing less than the traditional prerogative of management to be the sole judge for determining how a company should be run.

The Social Democratic Government, pressured by its union backers, last year brought about significant legislation requiring all companies with more than 100 employees to accept two union representatives on the boards of directors.

With one foot in the door, the giant LO trade union confederation representing 1,700,000 workers, is negotiating with the Swedish Employers' Confederation for an agreement requiring companies to appoint "Labour consultant" accountants who can plumb company financial data and transactions. Information gathered would be relayed to the union directors to help them to become "better informed", the union said.

If, as expected, these negotiations break down the LO may approach the Government for legislation to this effect. Simultaneously, the LO and the two other main unions are attempting to abrogate one of the cornerstones of Sweden's famed industrial peace. This is a piece of paper called paragraph 32 respected by labour for more than 70 years.

In this clause, Sweden's then fledgling union movement consented that "the employer is entitled to direct and allot the work, to hire and dismiss workers at will, and to employ workers, whether they are organized or not".

Acceptance of the clause by the unions and the Social Democrats has often been regarded as one of the greatest political mistakes of

continued on page 11

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Where people can count more than policies

by Geoffrey Smith

Personalities count in the politics of Sweden as in any democratic country. The main forces may be the Social Democratic Party and the Centre Party, but it is the personalities of their leaders and the interplay of these personalities that can be particularly important in a Parliament without a single party majority. Whether a coalition is formed or a minority government supported may depend on people even more than on policies.

The most striking personality in Swedish politics for some years now has been Olof Palme, the Prime Minister. This is not because of his office. A scintillating and contradictory personality, he arouses strong and conflicting emotions within his party and outside. One's first impression on meeting him is one of unassuming charm: he does not look, and in some ways does not behave, like a Prime Minister.

A small, chirpy boyish figure, he is completely informal in conversation. Occasionally, this trait is played up for publicity purposes. A photograph that has given wide display in newspapers shows him smiling to a large and adoring crowd of admirers. But that is not the true Olof, the informality is not an exercise in bravado.

As he came out of the dining room of his hotel in Karlstad in southern Sweden at the end of a hard day's campaigning during last year's general election, he was greeted with a cry of "Hi, Ole" by a young man who had his girl draped on one arm and proceeded to clap the other on the Prime Minister's shoulder before engaging him in a spirited discussion. Mr. Palme took the encounter entirely in his stride, neither running for cover nor looking round for a camera.

In conversation generally it would be hard to imagine any other Prime Minister in style. He has a gift for finding more eager to pursue the thread of serious discussion than for his own sake. He enjoys the play of ideas and the contest of conversation. Sometimes this leads him to adopt a diffident approach if his Government was to stay in power, and he did so with considerable success. His main contribution to Swedish politics is, in his own words, to give a sharper cut-

ting edge to his party's policy. Before the election he had come out of his way to try to put into practice the principles which others had applied more cautiously.

Mr. Palme's main rival for office has been Mr. Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of the Centre Party. Traditionally the farmers' party though it has broadened its support in recent years. If the non-socialist parties had won a majority at the last election it would have been Mr. Fälldin who became Prime Minister.

In personality and style as well as in their political ambitions the two men are diametrically opposed. Mr. Fälldin specializes in reassurance rather than brilliance. The image of the pipe-smoking sheep farmer, slow in speech and deliberate in thought, is comforting. Alone of the Swedish party leaders he does not speak good English. But he is a harder politician, inspiring less confidence among those who have close dealings with him than appearances might suggest.

One of the reasons why the non-socialist parties have never quite been able to seize power from the Social Democrats is that the Centre Party has seemed unable to make up its mind whether it really wants to lead a coalition or simply to improve its position. Now that it is both the largest opposition party and, as its name implies, in the centre of Swedish politics, it would have to supply the Prime Minister in an alternative government.

During the last election, however, Mr. Fälldin deliberately gave the impression of attaching more importance to improving his own party's standing than to winning a non-socialist majority. That might have been done to satisfy the wild men in the Centre Party, of whom there are not a few. But it always seemed that the other party leaders were taking more pains to cooperate with him than he with them.

After the election he appeared reluctant to press home the advantage of the opposition of a tied vote and doubts developed whether he really wished to lead the Social Democrats. Now the coalition is for the time being dead and its death can be ascribed partly to the lack of confidence between Mr. Fälldin and Dr. Gunnar Höglund, the Liberal leader.

Dr. Höglund is a former academic and commentator on Swedish radio, and his background is evident in his political style. I remember an interview with him a few

years ago when the amount of time available was cut in half. But in our unavoidably shortened conversation, Dr. Höglund answered every question I had intended to put over a much longer period. He did so clearly, concisely, relevantly, yet without sparkle.

That is the essence of the political man. His competence is undeniable, but he has not been able to make the personal imprint on Swedish politics that would have been necessary to revive the fortunes of a party that was in decline and apparently suffering from too close an association with the Centre Party. Under Dr. Höglund there did not seem to be anything so fluidly distinctive about the Liberals to attract the voters.

The most accomplished of the non-socialist leaders is the Conservative, Mr. Gösta Bohman. He has great charm: on a campaign trip to the island of Gotland during last year's election he showed me the attractions of the island with all the courtesy and enthusiasm of a host to a visitor. It would be hard to imagine a senior British politician taking time out in this way during a busy election campaign.

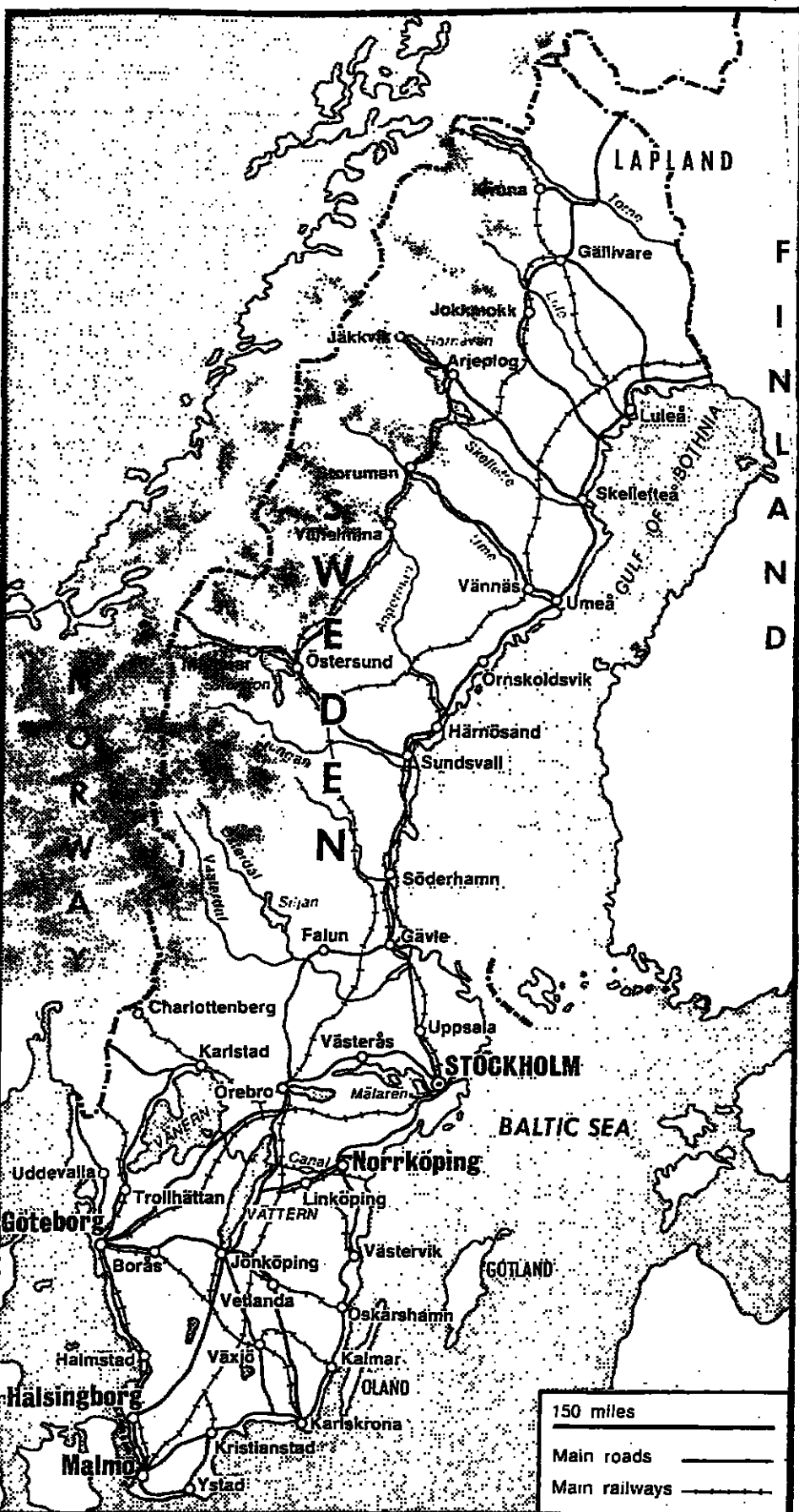
Mr. Bohman has political weight, but he has disadvantages. He is a Conservative and looks it, which in Sweden are two considerable handicaps. He retains something of the air of the business official he used to be. Now in his early sixties, with silver grey hair and a dignified manner, he is still sprightly enough and has a powerful grasp of public issues. But it is hard to imagine anyone in his particular position on the Swedish political spectrum ever becoming Prime Minister in the few years of active political life that he can expect.

The other party leader is the Communist, Mr. Carl Henrik Hermansson. When he took over in 1964 he brought a new style to the leadership of the party. A graduate in political science, an author and a journalist, he represented the more moderate and less doctrinaire wing of the party. This was the new communist with a small c, emphasizing help for the underpaid with even a hint of changing the party's name.

Mr. Hermansson has had his ups and downs, but he has presented an articulate and pleasing appearance to the electorate. The word civilized comes to mind— but then that is a common characteristic of Swedish political leaders and of Swedish politics.



An aerial panorama of Stockholm, justifying the description "the city on the water".



Sweet reason reigns after tied poll

The wonder of Swedish politics is the continued success of the Social Democrats. Time and again their downfall is predicted and always the prophets are confounded. They have held office either alone or in coalition since 1932 and the past 12 months have seen one more of their remarkable revivals.

Many people expected that after the elections of September 1973 there would be a non-socialist coalition government. The three opposition parties, the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Centre Party, had made it clear that if between them they commanded a majority in the Riksdag they would form a government.

There was some speculation whether Cabinet places would in fact be offered to the Conservatives. But the vagueness on this point was probably no more than a deliberate attempt to prevent the other two parties damaging their electoral chances by being too closely associated with the Conservatives. Voters were offered a credible alternative government at a time when there was relatively high unemployment by Swedish standards and quite a widespread desire for new faces.

But the Social Democrats fought a more determined and better-judged campaign, with the result a tie. Both the non-socialist parties on the one hand, and the Social Democrats on the other, had 175 seats. The Social Democrats remained in office as a minority administration.

This forced a change in tactics upon Mr. Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, and his colleagues. Whereas previously he had been the apostle of confrontation, now he became the epitome of sweet reasonableness. Conciliation became the watchword. With no automatic majority in Parliament the Social Democrats were faced with the choice of either having another election soon or continuing to govern with the consent of one or more of the opposition parties. There is an established Swedish custom whereby in the event of a tie in a vote in Parliament, lots are drawn. But government by lottery over any period of time would clearly be absurd.

The party was divided. The trade unions, an immensely powerful force in Swedish politics, favoured another election quickly. But Mr. Palme and his younger cabinet colleagues preferred to woo the opposition. With great skill they prevented highly contentious matters being put to the test in Parliament, so that lots had to be drawn only on minor questions. Negotiations were conducted behind the scenes, the non-socialist parties did not press home their advantage, and deals were done on specific issues. The turning point came in mid-summer with agreement on an economic package for the coming year between the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

The Liberals had emerged from last year's elections in the weakest position of all the opposition parties. For some years they had pursued a policy of close collaboration with the Centre Party in the hope of forming an alternative government. But they had fared badly from the

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Unions seek greater power on the board

continued from page 1

The Labour movement. The fact that it did accept this situation for so long may be because the long-ruling Social Democrats, many of whom came from union backgrounds, have found themselves in positions of power from which they view the labour scene with the eye of an employer.

Court decisions have suggested that the paragraph should be abolished only through legislation. A government committee proposes to propose this and with it the employment exclusive right to manage. Plans are under way to grant the power to hire and fire, along with other key aspects of employment, to some type of labour-management group.

All these moves suggest a fairly rapid turnaround for Sweden's normally placid trade unions. As late as 1961 the LO had officially discarded the notion of labour becoming involved in management in any form. Labour experts believe that recent demands for industrial democracy have resulted, ironically enough, because labour-management relations in Sweden have been all too successful.

For, at the basis of the country's long industrial peace has been a continued understanding that management would accept the enormous power of the unions, and that the unions would accept the employers' prerogative to organize work. Unions have understood that cooperation has meant handsome wage increases over the years and fringe benefits

envied across Europe. Seldom have the unions opposed sweeping rationalization, speeded assembly lines, or the like. But prosperity, linked with the emergence of a young, well-educated workforce, has bred a reaction to this cold Nordic efficiency. Mr. Olof Palme, who became Prime Minister in 1969, has been slow to grasp the latent political appeal of industrial democracy.

"In a country as rich as Sweden, the connection between survival and work has been broken," said Mr. Olof Lagercrantz, a chief editor of *Dagens Nyheter*, the influential Stockholm newspaper. "We must now think in terms of work which is meaningful, and I think this is what we are all aiming at."

That is hardly an easy goal and progress thus far has been reported in only a handful of instances. Most of the attention has been focused upon Volvo's pioneering experiments in eliminating the assembly line at a new car plant and replacing it with small worker teams which have part of the factory at their disposal.

Within the team they become experts in entire functions of the car—for instance, the electrical system, internal fittings or safety equipment. Workers can suggest and help to devise plans for themselves, as well as determining when and how job rotation is to be carried out.

Although reforms such as this are few and far between, there is tremendous pressure in scores of company work councils to hasten the day. These councils, set up in 1946, originally were ineffectual labour-management discussion groups. But in 1967 an agreement with the employers' federation granted them decision-making powers in such areas

as work duties, safety and certain welfare matters. They have since become a prime agitation point in industry, campaigning for humanized work structures and conditions. One tangible result was adoption this year of detailed legislation providing greater job security. The idea is that no company may discharge an employee without showing just and objective cause, and that senior employees will be the last to go—first hired, last fired.

Interestingly, industry's reaction to all these changes has been muted. Swedish companies have long prided themselves on maintaining successful liaison and operation with unions and employees, and "it would be disastrous for our export-minded economy if we were to have serious labour stoppages as one banker put it. Our unions, towards which I have tremendous admiration, are mature enough to understand this."

Some companies, such as Gränges, Volvo and Svenska Handelsbanken, gave board places to unionists before the legislation was passed. "I think you might say we viewed these directors as window dressing at first," a Volvo executive admitted. "There is no question who's in charge here. But now we feel that they are really very bright and helpful fellows who have a real contribution to make, and who can serve as a useful channel to our employees."

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Ownership
Share capital
Annual sales
Employees

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Approximately 6,000 registered shareholders
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Skr 1,003,000 (1973)
5,000

Operating units
Plastics Division, Casco Division, Consumer Goods Division, Industrial Chemicals Division, Specialty Chemicals Division, Power Division, Extraco, Svensk Färg, Nitro Nobel and Kemi-Intressen.

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KemaNord is one of Scandinavia's largest chemical enterprises. The Group has its own power stations and several plants throughout Sweden. Several Group units also have their own plants and sales offices in other countries. Products range from basic chemicals to consumer items.

No subsidy for the loneliness that lies at the heart of the world's richest people

by Roger Choate

In the troubled year of 1974, as economic crises loomed across the West, a small band of people huddled in Scandinavia continued to do the thing they do best: they got richer.

The Swedes had been very rich for a long time; and in the summer of 1973, as a result of dollar devaluation, they opened their thick newspapers one morning to learn that at 27,500 kronor a head they had sailed past the Americans to become the world's richest people.

The distance between the Swedes and the rest of us has widened since then. For this California-size country of 8,100,000 inhabitants finds itself engulfed in an awesome and perhaps historic economic boom.

Stockholm's huge department stores are swollen with luxury products from all corners of the globe, with one bank laconically noting in its economic review: "The trend this year in Sweden has thus been rather different from that in many other industrialized countries."

In the corridors of the Finance Ministry, economists have discussed whether to revalue the krona upward. The country's export-minded industries, laden with record-smashing profits in 1973, face growing backlogs of orders, serious shortages of skilled labour and long delivery periods. Talent scouts have crossed the Oresund to Denmark by hydrofoil to attract unemployed Danes to the promised land, as the nation's export figures from January to April, 1974, amounted to 34 per cent more than the previous year.

The Government, embarrassed by overflowing coffers, sent out bonus child allowances and pension cheques last spring. They lowered the value-added tax, which embraces all goods and services, from 17 per cent to 14 per cent for six months. As a result, consumer prices went down in April, and in May the score was zero. Inflation during 1974 was estimated at about 10 per cent, one of the lowest rises in Europe, while the increase for daily consumer goods was up only 4 per cent.

It is probably true that the foreign observer tends to get

more excited with statistics like these than the Swedes, who long ago tended to take rising prosperity for granted. They have also understood the underpinning of the economic miracle—an all-embracing social accord between the long-ruling Social Democrats, the trade unions and industry.

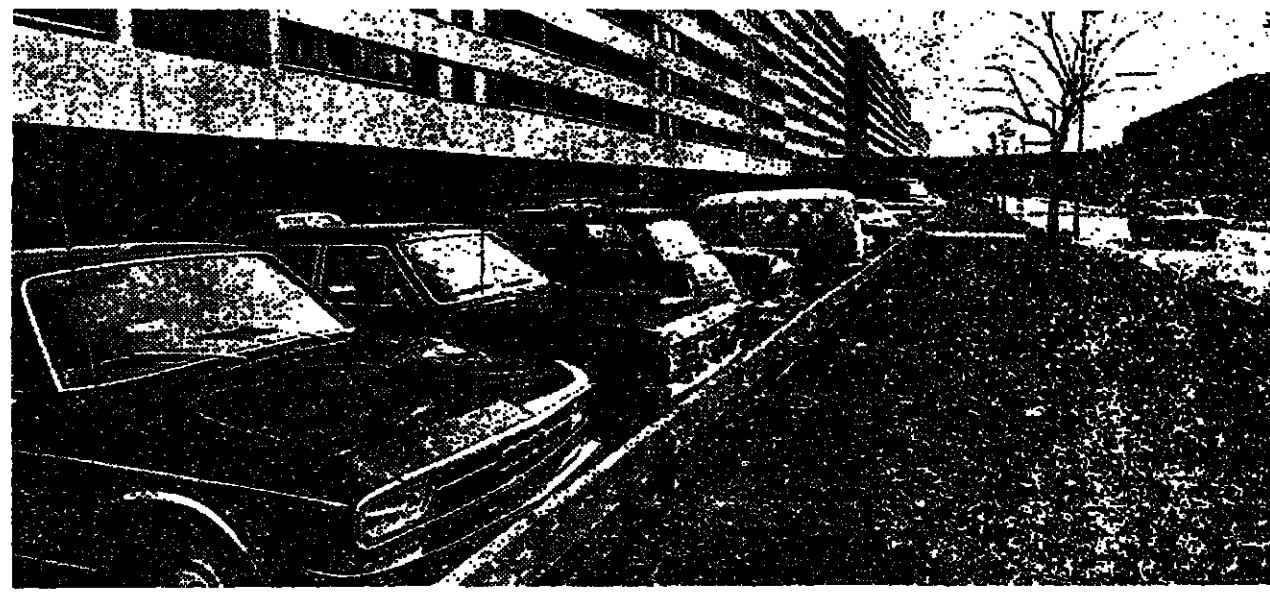
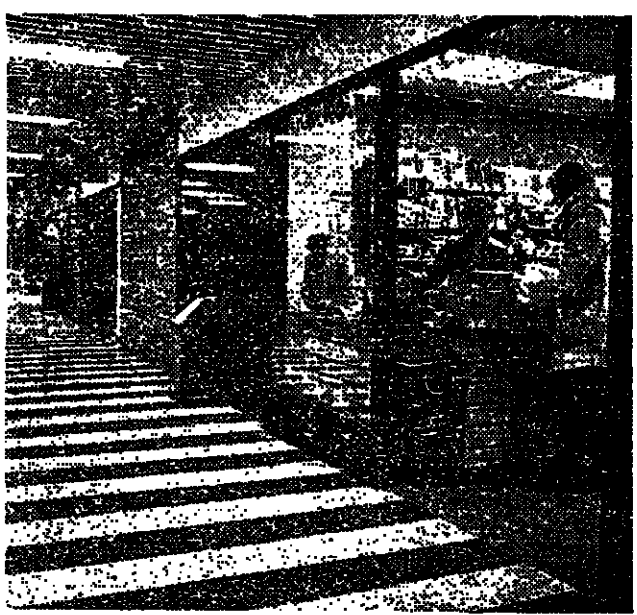
Early in this century the unions agreed to give industry a blanket prerogative to develop the private sector in a strike-free setting, in return for steadily rising wage increases and fringe benefits and the steady growth of social services provided by the union-allied Government. This long industrial peace, undisturbed by war, has permitted industry to rationalize with an ease unknown in England and with the full cooperation of the country's conservative union establishment and a docile labour force.

Fuelling Sweden's prosperity has been an absence of politics. All of the five political parties accept in principle the structure and assumptions of the welfare state as elaborated by the Social Democrats. To do otherwise would amount to political suicide.

Sweden has come much farther than other western countries in refashioning class differences through a steeply progressive personal income tax structure and this, too, has diminished political differences. Most full-time employees in Sweden, whether blue or white collar, have take-home pay falling in the 18,000-35,000 kronor a year bracket, irrespective of gross income. Class distinctions are also diminished by the near absence of private schools. The expanding public sector has pumped enormous sums into a progressive school system on the pattern of the American comprehensive, which offers the same high standards, no matter where a person lives in Sweden.

So, planned is Swedish society, with its social and economic machinery geared precisely, that little is left to chance—at least in theory. "We have very little civic spirit in our neighbourhood," chuckled Mr Kurt Eldf, a director of the Central Bank. "In Sweden it is expected that the authorities will do for us what citizens in other countries would have to do for themselves."

The future is predictable in broad outline, because long-range projects are



Sollentuna Centrum, a huge modern housing area outside Stockholm. In this centre for 4,000 residents there is an enclosed shopping and service area providing day-care facilities for children, a school and medical services. Top right: a flat for a handicapped person. Comforts in plenty but the centre has a bleak air, common to much modern housing.

almost always carried out on schedule.

Poverty, as it is known in England and elsewhere, was abolished in Sweden in the middle of the 1960s as Western Europe's most lavishly financed public housing programme neared its peak. In Stockholm a two-bedroom flat in a multi-storey building costs about 750-950 kronor a month (except in central areas) with fuel and electricity included. As almost all low-income earners and some in the middle range are usually entitled to direct cash subsidies to offset the rent, costs are reduced.

Subsidies are a way of life. Nursery schoolchildren get free breakfasts and midday dinners, old-age pensioners and students get a 50 per cent

discount on the state railways. Poets and writers receive special royalties each time someone borrows their books at a library. Parents get a tax-free payment of 25 kronor a day for six months when a child is born, in addition to the tax-free child allowance of 125 kronor a month. Medical and hospital care is almost free and funerals are subsidized in some instances.

In the anonymity of the huge new tower flats, ringing Swedish cities like medieval walls, social workers, thrashing things out with distraught young mothers, are tearfully told that "I have no one to talk to". Skandia, the big casualty insurance company, not long ago sent out car bumper

stickers to clients bearing the hopeful legend: "Nagon Tycker om dig" (someone is fond of you). Industrial consultants point to such phenomena as the nation's generally condemned factory piece-rate system and constant speed-ups in the factory line as a contributing cause of much grief.

Loneliness has been a traditional theme of Swedish literature and, like many aspects of modern Sweden, including the welfare state, goes far back into the conscious history of the land. Sixty years ago Miss Edith Södergran, an isolated, tormented poet, wrote of "the land that is not, the land where all our desires become wondrously fulfilled... in the land that is not, my lover

strides with a sparkling crown".

This escape from the social contract no longer exists in urbanized Sweden, but the collective remembrance certainly lingers on. Swedes speak of an almost mystic attachment to nature.

This is especially true among young people who have grown up in the cities.

Young Stockholm factory workers like Ylva, aged 18, tell the startled interviewer that she and her boy friend plan to buy a farm near the forest to raise organic food. Classified advertisements for detached suburban homes proclaim that you will live shaggy blond hair and creaking wooden shoes, appear more casual and relaxed than their parents, and are surely less bound to the country's

stuffy social conventions.

Perhaps, as one English observer suggested, these new Swedes are going to become like other Europeans. "Or, perhaps, they will merely learn to act like other Europeans, in which case the of it covered up."

Another change making

Sweden more recognizably European is a detectable erosion of trust in the country's political establishment. Mr Björn Gillberg, aged 31, an environmental activist, often called Sweden's Ralph Nader, said: "Swedes of my generation have trusted their politicians because, since the days of King Gustaf Vasa, founder of modern Sweden, we have been brought up to

trust the king, God and gut

ernment. Now more Swedes, and particularly the young, are waking up. It's a shock to find they we, too, have problems of corruption, for instance, with far too much of it covered up."

Mr Gillberg, a geneticist, said that ordinary Swedes

feel "paralysed and helpless in the face of a big-brother government claiming to be acting in the interests of the working class. There is no meaningful opposition party in Sweden, and this tends to dull political debate. But I think people are more suspicious today than they were four or five years ago. Before, the ordinary citizens would believe what the Government told them. Today, they're more critical."



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(No prizes for guessing which steelmaker was conscientious enough to build a miniature steel works to test and form its new steels.)

All of this you should find rather comforting. Even if beer-drinking isn't your favourite pastime.

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Robust car sales recorded despite most serious worldwide decline since 1945

by Roger Choate

The worldwide slump in car sales, possibly the most serious decline since the Second World War, has not affected Sweden's robust industry.

Despite the energy crisis, higher sales were recorded in the first half of 1974 by both Saab and Volvo. As layoff notices fell thick and fast elsewhere in the motor industry, Volvo created 2,600 more jobs; and Saab, which has been working at its maximum for almost a quarter of a century, trying to meet demand, increased its production capacity this year to 95,000 units and introduced its vehicles in Canada for the first time. In the lucrative market in the United States, the company says, it has had waiting lists of up to six months.

Both of these expanding companies have moved from strength to strength. In 1960 Saab's worldwide sales were only 23,110. A decade later the figure had jumped to 68,600, and this rose to 84,149 in 1972 and was expected to approach 95,000 this year. Volvo, one of the great postwar success stories in the motor industry, sold 181,668 cars in 1969, and was expected to sell about 250,000 in 1974.

Saab directors count on annual increases in sales of roughly 10 per cent well into the 1980s as the firm develops new foreign markets while increasing its share within Sweden. This year, for the first time, Saab car sales in Sweden were expected to surpass those of Volvo, which for years was the leader.

Saab-Scania, controlled by the Wallenberg interests, was one of Scandinavia's first conglomerates. The original company was estab-

lished in 1937 by private capital, at the request of the Swedish Government, to produce aircraft for the Swedish air force.

Today the aerospace division is part of a diversified group which, in addition to producing jet fighters and cars, turns out trucks, buses, missiles, computer systems, electronic equipment and industrial valves. The Viggen jet fighter has been under evaluation by several Nato countries for possible purchase, in competition with French and American aircraft.

The best-known product from the car division is still the oddly-shaped Saab 900, based on a design first conceived during the war by aeronautical engineers. It was put into serial production in 1950. This unusual car, with front-wheel drive, flywheel, and a Ford V4 engine, has enjoyed increasing popularity in Britain.

Several years ago the company decided that this car should be phased out gradually, but with sales showing no signs of slackening Saab now proposes to keep it in production indefinitely.

However, the emphasis is placed on the larger and more modern Saab 99, a front-wheel drive car which was also inspired by aeronautical engineers. Sales have been brisk and rising since its introduction in 1969, and some motor publications have called it one of the safest and best engineered cars on the road.

The Consumers' Association in Britain recently published the results of a survey in which it was stated that owners of a Saab 99 and Peugeot 504 were more satisfied with their vehicles than owners of any other cars. Some 78 per cent said they would buy a Saab or Peugeot

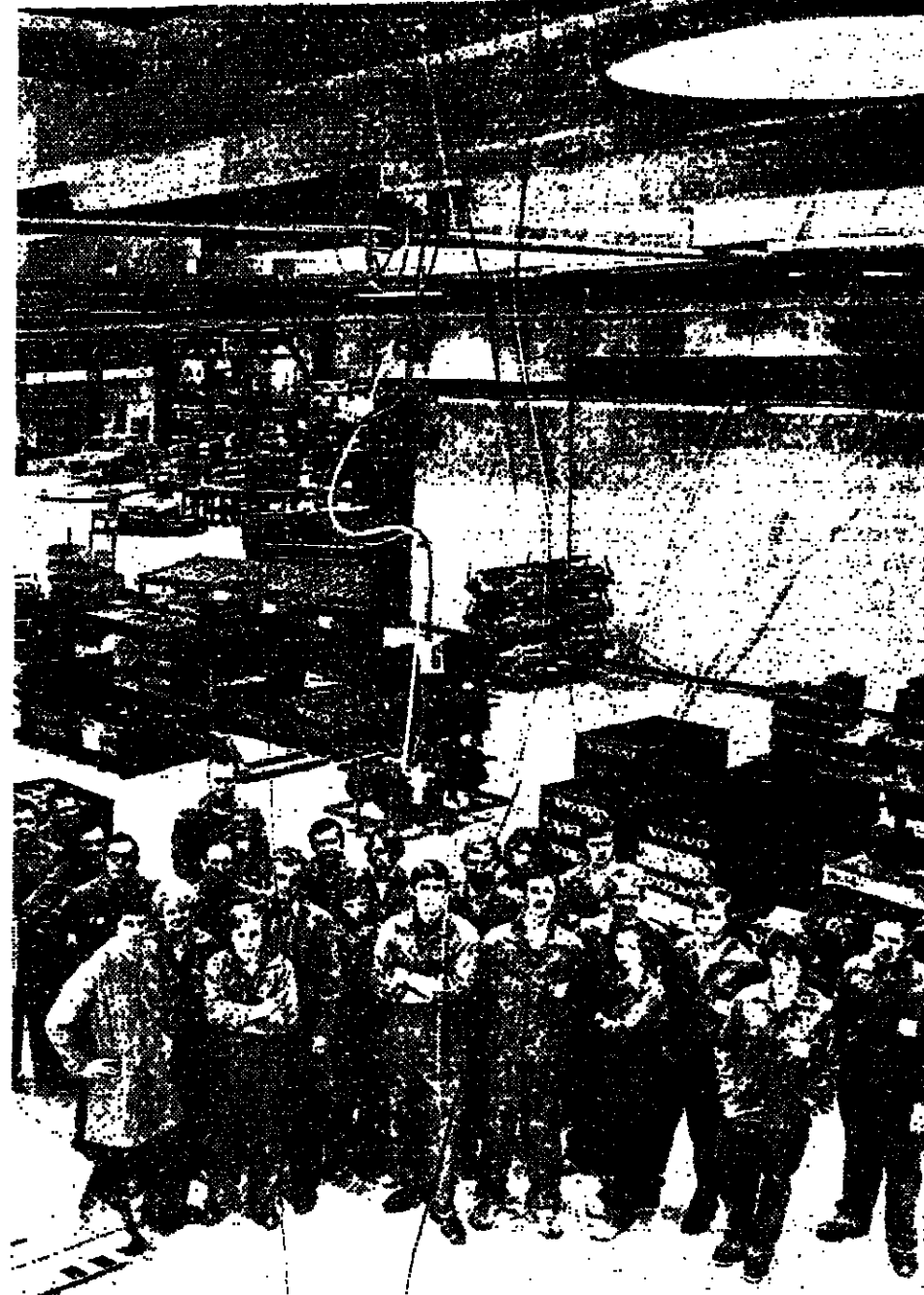
again, the highest figures recorded. A Consumers' Association survey earlier in October gave the Saab an excellent rating, both in terms of good reliability and low repair costs. The same poll said that Volvo repair costs in Britain were expensive.

When asked why their cars sell so well, Saab executives gave the predictable answer that the product was superior. They suggested that the provision of a strong dealer and service network in foreign countries was essential, and they criticised British manufacturers on this point.

"We are introducing Saabs in Canada this month for the first time," said Mr Hans Thörnqvist, a Saab director. "We could have sold them in Canada long before this, but we don't believe in rushing in and selling our products before we have ready a strong dealer and service organization in the foreign market under consideration. Otherwise, you end up with dissatisfied or angry customers, as some British firms have learnt."

The Volvo group has also received considerable advantage over the years as a result of satisfied customer reports and favourable motor magazine and consumer organization ratings. This prosperous company is now Scandinavia's biggest industrial undertaking.

Volvo has gone multinational in a big way. This year the group bought a Dutch motor firm Daf, and plans to double Daf capacity to 200,000 units by 1980. A \$100m plant is under construction in Virginia in the United States, an indication that some 70 per cent of Volvo sales are in export markets.



Worker participation at Volvo where new production line ideas are used, making possible a high level of engineering. The assembly work has been divided up into about 25 teams, each consisting of about 15 people. Members of the team can influence and organize the distribution of jobs and can also vary the rate of work.

Highest use of energy per head among the European nations

by Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

The people of Sweden have the dubious distinction of using more energy per head than any other nation in Europe. The rate at which they consume electricity, oil and in some areas wood, comes close to the prodigious consumption of the Americans who not only use more power than any other country but also have a was-

tage rate that is without parallel.

Sweden has only one indigenous source of energy—water power. But the growth of demand for electricity has outstripped the capacity of existing hydroelectric stations and now less than 70 per cent of the country's electricity comes from the hydroelectric plants in the mountains.

Even before last winter's energy crisis had emphas-

ized the vulnerability of European nations to a politically imposed restriction on oil supplies, Sweden had taken the important decision to base its expansion of energy supplies on nuclear power. The inherent problems of nuclear power combined with a highly developed and articulate conservationist movement could have made the construction of a series of fossil-fuel power stations a more

attractive proposition.

In relation to its size, Sweden's nuclear programme is far more ambitious than even that of the United States. By the end of this year there should be 3,180 MW of nuclear power fully operational in Sweden out of a total installed capacity of 19,400 MW. The country's long-term energy strategy calls for 23,000 MW of nuclear power by 1990

out of an available capacity of 48,000 MW.

Without natural gas and coal for industrial use, Sweden has the highest per capita consumption of oil in the world. Almost every home has central heating, much of which is fuelled by oil. The rate of car ownership is one of the highest in the world. Nuclear power can produce electricity but is not a substitute for many of the applications of oil to transport and industry.

To ensure that maximum use is made of nuclear power and oil imports are kept to the lowest possible level, Sweden is hoping to make electricity for central heating attractive enough to lure people away from oil-fired central heating. Forecasting by the electricity authorities sees a slight fall-off in the use of oil for domestic heating between 1975 and 1990. During the same period solid fuel central heating will be eliminated almost entirely. More than 1,500,000 homes will be heated by electricity in 1990 compared with fewer than 500,000 at present.

Small finds of oil on the island of Gotland in the Baltic have raised Swedish hopes that her offshore waters could contain the crude oil that would enable her to reduce her dependence on imports. However, the problem of dividing up the Baltic into national oil exploring zones has still not been solved. As a result, the limited offshore drilling programme has been confined to areas close to the Swedish coast that cannot be disputed.

Sweden enjoys another dubious distinction in the energy world. It imports more refined product than crude oil. During the 1960s, when supplies were generally in surplus, this enabled the state cooperative oil agency to buy cheap fuel throughout Europe and set the price levels for imports by the major international oil companies. The dangers of relying too heavily on foreign imports of refined product were underlined last winter; the Government is now keen to encourage refinery building and seems likely to want a stake in any new project.

Deposits of low-grade coal are also available in the southern part of the country but the small indigenous industry has been closed and there are no plans to revive mining. Small amounts of coal are imported from the rest of Europe, the United States and Australia, the bulk being used in the steel industry.

As natural gas is also non-existent in Sweden, there are hopes that reservoirs might be found in the Baltic. But the possibility discussed several years ago of importing Soviet gas through Finland now appears to be a non-runner.

While the development of the electricity industry will be based on nuclear power, there are still quite substantial unexploited sources of hydroelectric power that could be developed at no greater cost than the nuclear programme or oil imports. But this is an area in which Swedish environmental groups have been most effective and public opinion now accepts that rivers in the northern part of the country not so far developed should be left untouched. Extensions to a number of existing hydro-

electric schemes are planned, but in comparison with nuclear power they will generate an insignificant amount of extra power.

In Sweden there is four times as much hydroelectric power as nuclear generating capacity. By 1985 nuclear power should have crept ahead and five years later should have established a substantial lead.

Like Britain, Sweden has invested large sums of money in nuclear research and has been unwilling to see overseas imports displace domestic technology. But again, like Britain, it has had more than its share of problems.

The first commercial reactor was a heavy water plant at Agesta, commissioned in 1963 to serve a suburb of Stockholm. This has operated successfully for 10 years but is now being shut down because of its small, uneconomical size.

The most traumatic event came in the early 1960s when it was decided to develop an advanced heavy water reactor at Marviken. The design contained a number of very advanced technical features such as direct cycle boiling heavy water, internal fuel handling and nuclear superheating. In 1969, before fuel had been loaded into the reactor, it was decided for both technical and economic reasons to end the project, and a conventional oil-fuelled boiler was installed to power the turbines. The reactor plant is now used only for advanced safety experiments.

ASEA, Sweden's largest electrical manufacturing group, was also working on a design for a light water reactor plant without licences or patent agreements from American companies. Two of these units are installed at Oskarshamn and a third at Ringhals south of Göteborg. A Westinghouse-designed pressurized water reactor is due to be in full production on the same site later in the year. Construction work has also started on another Westinghouse unit at Ringhals.

At Forsmark on the Swedish east coast about 90 miles north of Stockholm, two ASEA atom boiling water reactors are also under construction and are due for completion in 1978 and 1980. Two more BWRs are under construction at Barsebäck near Malmö and are scheduled to begin commercial operations next year and in 1977. Further development at Brodalen near the Norwegian border and Södermanland on the east coast are scheduled for the 1980s.

Sweden has been one of the pioneers of district heating—the use of a central boiler plant to provide heating for a whole community. Hot water from conventional power stations is already providing heating in several Swedish communities.

But there was considerable concern when plans were proposed for combined nuclear power generation and district heating schemes.

A Government-appointed committee has spent several years looking at all aspects of the problem. This summer it recommended that the waste heat from nuclear operations should be used for heating schemes, provided that a number of stringent conditions were met.



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Basic facts about Sweden

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Here is a handy little aid containing many useful facts about Sweden. It has, for example, facts about the labor market, national accounts, industrial output, prices and wages, and indicators of the economic standard. Plus many other details that come in very useful when dealing with the Swedish market.

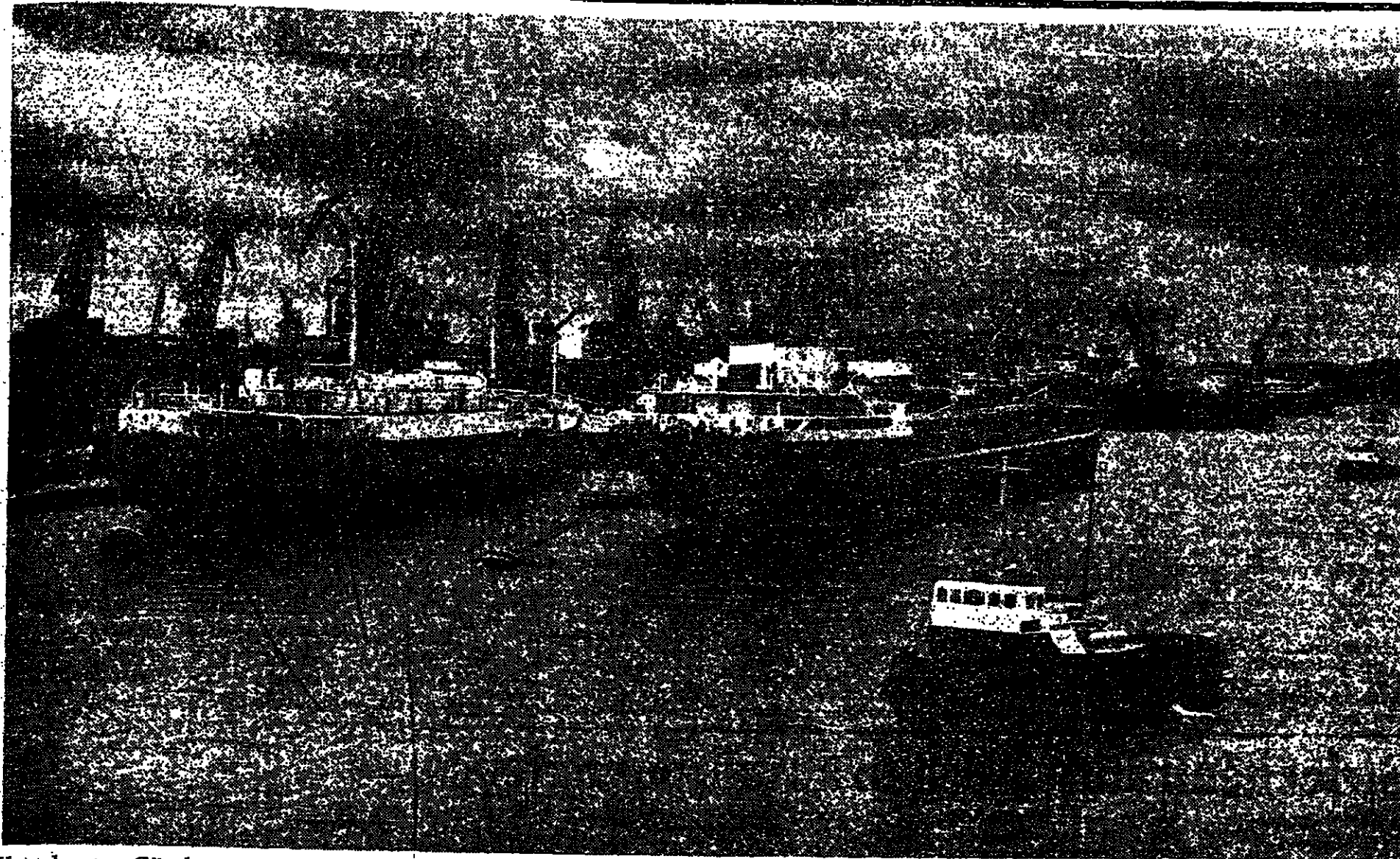
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Vessels at a Göteborg yard. Sweden's investment plans are designed to keep the country ahead of all but Japan in shipbuilding.

Unions' cooperation keeps shipyards at full stretch

Along the bustling banks of the Göta River in Göteborg there is no sign of the worldwide shipbuilding depression predicted by many economists.

At the Arendal shipyard owned by Götaverken, they are building oil tankers under cover on assembly lines, churning them out at the rate of one every 12 weeks. Upstream, the giant Eriksberg group, comprising nine product carriers, part of a long series of orders which reached an incredible 31 units at the end of last January.

"Why the Swedes are such great shipbuilders" is the subject of an advertising brochure now being distributed by the Swedish Shipbuilders' Association. The brochure tends to support this claim.

The association said that Swedish shipyards were expected to reach a turnover of between 6,000m and 7,000m in 1977, compared with 4,300m in 1973. It also mentions that the industry is planning to invest between 2,500m and 3,000m in 1977-78, a figure which the country's shipbuilders regard as the second biggest shipbuilding order after Japan. Shipbuilding would continue to account for 6.7 per cent of Sweden's total exports, the association said.

How does a country with a population of 8.5 million people pull off such a feat? Shipbuilding is one of the country's traditional strengths, along with such industries as forestry and engineering.

One clue can perhaps be found in a tour of Göteborg's shipyards. What you notice in the absence of workers, is a sense of great scale and a feeling of being part of a vast enterprise. In the past, the shipbuilding industry was the backbone of the Swedish economy, but now it is just one of many.

Bouquets abroad as well as profits

Sweden is honoured by a type of guest worker, the Swedes who are paid by the locals according to some, but far harder.

Swedes have gathered in Sweden to watch the blonders erect new blocks of flats and hotels. The Swedes, who are now building in Sweden, have received them in Sweden.

Sweden's foreign investment has followed a recent agreement which has led to a new wave of Swedish capital in Sweden. The new wave is in the form of new hotels and an office block. In Prague the workers are building new department stores.

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employee. The rate of investment is extraordinarily high, and Sweden today has two yards capable of handling ships of 500,000 tons, with other yards soon to follow. At Kockums in Malmö to the south the world's largest crane has been erected with a lifting capacity of 1,500 tons, to increase and streamline the yard's production capacity.

With employees on the boards of directors of the shipbuilding firms, and Sweden's extraordinary history of industrial peace, labour stoppages are rare. In keeping with the Swedish system of industrial relations, stern rationalization measures are carried out in the shipbuilding industry only after lengthy negotiations with unions and employees—and always with their cooperation and assistance.

For instance, the repair activities of Eriksberg and Götaverken were merged last year after consultations with unions and personnel organizations. In future, Eriksberg will operate exclusively as a yard for new vessels, while Götaverken takes over all repairing. At the same time, more than 300m kronor is being invested to modernize the Götaverken repair yard, which will be ready to expand operations next year.

This was achieved by the respective managements after lengthy negotiations with personnel organizations. Advisory groups and discussions between company representatives and personnel helped to achieve the merger, and all affected workers at Eriksberg were offered employment at Götaverken.

"We believe strongly in worker participation," Mr Göran Bergkvist, deputy

manager of Götaverken, said. "We present our problems openly to our workers, because they know that our futures are interdependent. For instance, when we started constructing new office buildings recently, we gathered their views about how they should look, the standard of furniture, and so on. And a year ago certain problems at the Arendal shipyard were brought to light. We decided to investigate, and put workers on our investigating teams. We brought the investigation on to the shop floor, and then published a report for everyone to read."

Mr Bergkvist is one of the men behind Götaverken, which only three years ago was losing money hand over fist as a result of fixed price contracts and a tradition for accepting orders for just about anything, including church bells and iron beds.

The firm was rescued with loans from the state and Salen shipping companies, and a new management was sent in under Mr Hans Laurin, an executive with no shipping background. Salen then took complete control of the company and instituted drastic measures which have been losing money hand over fist as a result of fixed price contracts and a tradition for accepting orders for just about anything, including church bells and iron beds.

Mr Laurin and his deputy, Mr Bergkvist, made a crucial decision to concentrate on building just a few standard designs on an assembly line basis, and used new marketing methods. A sales and marketing division was built up from scratch, which then dispatched teams across the world to find out what sort of ships owners wanted.

"This was really new," Mr Bergkvist said. "The usual way of buying and selling a

vessel involved the shipowner simply ringing up and saying: 'we want another one'. The technicians then came into the picture and took a year to finalize specifications."

Shipowners told Götaverken that 140,000 to 150,000-ton tankers were needed, and the group has been producing them in serial fashion ever since. This year the firm is expected to show a profit. How many more tankers can the market bear? Mr Bergkvist said that as the market appeared almost saturated, Götaverken had turned to the Middle East. The company has determined that in the next few years there will be a large market for 100,000-ton product carriers. These shallow vessels, which can enter the Suez Canal, can transport refined oil to one port, for instance, and continue on with an entirely different product like soya beans in the holds.

Mr Per Åkesson, Eriksberg's new managing director, discounted some of Götaverken's marketing methods, which include sending out literature to shipowners to inform them of technical development and production. Knocking on doors may be all right but the real bulk of orders still comes through brokers and similar people. We do not compete so strongly because we have no difficulty attracting customers."

He agreed with Mr Bergkvist that over-production of large tankers was obvious. "We see a need for all kinds of cargo ships, and are making our plans accordingly", he said. Eriksberg's order books on July 1 were stocked with requests for 28 ships totalling more than four million tons.

no reason to hold back so long as Sweden pursues diplomatic relations with practically every country in the world.

"We must also remember that certain countries behave like yo-yos. One day Chile had Allende, which our Government approved of, and the next day it has the general, who are frowned upon by our Social Democrats. What is the foreign investor to do?"

Swedish corporations in general are becoming more conscious of the political and ethical aspects of certain investments, but we cannot afford to be much more moral than our own Parliament and Government."

There has been some discussion recently about difficulties experienced by the Central Bank to persuade companies to repatriate profits and earnings when needed. The problem appears to lie in the fact that the bank maintains low currency reserves. Some commercial bankers believed that in view of the difficulties of instant repatriation it would be better if the Government increased its reserves and margin for manoeuvrability by borrowing on the international market.

The foreign-owned share of the Swedish industry amounts to only about 7 per cent: in 1970 foreign manufacturers had 62,000 employees. Swedish laws still tend to be restrictive: foreigners may not maintain interests in mining, forestry and farming, and may not hold more than 20 per cent of the voting rights in any company owning extensive real estate.

Restrictions regarding foreign banks opening offices have been eased, however. Hambros, the French Union des Banques and First National of Chicago are now represented.

He noted that Swedish industry has invested only 246m kronor in South Africa over the years, and said: "I personally believe that Swedish companies have it in the back of their minds that you must consider public opinion here at home, particularly when you know how the Government feels about certain regimes. On the other hand, we see

Dr Browaldh, who is on the United Nations commission exploring multinational activities, said that a Swedish company none the less would think twice before investing in countries whose regime was disapproved of at home.

There are occasional outcries in the liberal Swedish press directed against the activities of Swedish multinationals in countries such as South Africa. Earlier this year the Stockholm daily Dagens Nyheter charged that Volvo, through a subsidiary, had invested 7m kronor in South Africa despite declarations from the company that it would not invest funds in the republic. A simultaneous report published by Uppsala University added that a handful of Swedish firms in the republic were paying their black workers "starvation wages".

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But make sure you do it before Tuesday, November 5.

Borrowed books: now authors get a better deal

by Pieter Zwart

The libraries in such Swedish towns as Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Umeå had never known anything like it. In one day, April 23, 1969, thousands of books disappeared from the library shelves as they were carried out in armfuls by authors.

This was part of a campaign by writers to obtain not merely support from the Government but recognition that they should receive adequate compensation for library borrowings.

The writers and those who supported their cause took advantage of the fact that an unlimited number of books may be borrowed from any Swedish library on a single library card. So the demonstration of emptying the libraries was legal. In Stockholm some borrowers, using five library cards, carried away within an hour some 15,000 books.

Months later, in August, the negotiations between the writers and the authorities began. During the following years Parliament raised in

stages the value of the author's coin or amount allocated for each book borrowed from a library.

By 1973 compensation was being paid at a realistic 18 öre for the borrowing of an original Swedish work, 72 öre a year for each reference copy, 6 öre per loan of a copyright Swedish translation, and 24 öre a year for each reference copy of such a work. During the 1973-74 budget session the sum amounted to 13m kronor. Of this sum, the writer receives 10 öre a loan and 40 öre a reference copy calculated by statistical random sampling methods.

The amount drops off by stages. The balance earned becomes part of a solidarity fund which is distributed in the form of grants to authors whose work is statistically estimated to be too low; long-term grants of 15,000 kronor a year for five years mainly to younger authors; pensions to more than 130 writers; working scholarships for a year to about 250 writers and translators; travel scholarships to about 80 authors; translators and illustrators; and awards mainly to translators and scientific writers.

A best-selling children's writer such as Astrid Lindgren receives some 180,000

kronor, and contributes some 25,000 kronor to the solidarity fund. A gifted poet such as Thomas Tranströmer receives between 10,000 and 20,000 kronor and contributes between 100 and 200 kronor to the solidarity fund. A 16 per cent royalty and sizable advance is now common in Sweden—the serial, television and film rights are on top of the publishing rights.

The two monopoly television channels in Sweden are part of a joint-stock company, the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. The shareholders are large national organisations, popular movements, the press and private business interests. While the Government decides the budget (collected from licence fees apart from educational and foreign programmes) and has a certain influence over the administrative policies through its powers of appointing members of the board of governors, the SBC has the sole authority to decide the content of programmes, and individual programme editors are legally liable. An independent radio council examines complaints and violations of the code of conduct agreed between the Government and the SBC.

An example is a flurry of

complaints about a programme on Vietnam—those on the right found it biased in favour of the Vietnamese while those on the left thought it should be more leftist. After a programme on Women's Lib, the Centre Party complained that there was no representative from their organization, but no violation against the balance of opinion was found. A programme about an American soldier being brainwashed in Korea in 1950 brought in several complaints from the left.

There has been a strong reaction against the new form of critical journalism in news programmes since the 1960s. A series about the Social Democrats which argued that they had stopped the socialist development of Sweden by compromising with other parties was found to violate the code of conduct. This has somewhat tempered political criticism in programmes.

About a quarter of the programmes transmitted are from England, forming about half the foreign programmes used. These programmes, such as *The Oneida Line*, *Omnibus* and *The Forsyte Saga*, are always subtitled and not dubbed because Swedish audiences are used to subtitles.



Best-selling children's writer Astrid Lindgren contributes some 25,000 kronor to a fund which benefits aspiring and retired authors.

Strict neutrality allied to a vigorous defence

by Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Sweden's success in adhering to a policy of strict neutrality—throughout 160 years of intermittent foreign conflict and continuous competition—is remarkable for the consistency with which it has been pursued, in spite of a geographical position which offers an attractive enough target for any aggressive power seeking control over the Baltic.

This success is due to a combination of circumstances. On the one hand, while Sweden possesses strategic advantages for any potential aggressor, her neighbours Norway and Denmark possess more. Moreover successive Swedish governments have combined their strict neutrality with vigorous defence. Any marauding nation, searching for a base from which to launch aircraft and ships into the Baltic, would come across a Sweden bristling in all directions like a hedgehog and move away towards the softer pastures afforded by some of her Scandinavian friends. While Norway and Denmark have now strengthened their own hand by joining the North Atlantic alliance, Sweden has continued to rely upon

the protection afforded by her posture and her prickles.

Yet these prickles are not as high or as sharp as they once seemed. Defence spending climbed steadily since the last war until the second half of the last decade; after a sharp fall, it then began to climb again. But as a percentage of the gross national product, it has hovered around or just over 3.5 per cent. This is well above the proportion spent by most other neutral countries in Europe but is still substantially down upon the 4.2 per cent which obtained about eight years ago.

The tendency to reduce spending has progressed side by side with the growing distaste of Swedish youth for all things military. The number of conscientious objectors doubled during the late 1960s and conscription now covers periods which vary from only seven and a half to 15 months.

Any hope of creating a Scandinavian defence association in the north would depend heavily upon the Swedes agreeing to a substantial rise in their defence spending. On the other hand, while doubts have been expressed about the country's ability to maintain credibility in these days of advanced technology, Sweden still promises to make it difficult enough for any potential aggressor to think twice or even three times before risking involvement in a costly, time-consuming campaign. Only the need to achieve some major objective might induce an aggressor to try.

Sweden leans heavily upon an indigenous defence industry which is itself unusual. With 39 per cent of her defence budget devoted to research and investment, Sweden has built up an arms industry that can supply her forces with their own artillery, tanks, warships and high-performance jet aircraft. The Viggen jet fighter is a striking achievement when larger, richer countries have been tearing up their own more grandiose schemes like so much confetti. And the turretless "S" has been seriously studied by British and German army planners during discussions on the projected Anglo-German tank for the 1990s.

There are two areas in which Sweden is considered to be particularly vulnerable to attack. One is in the north where foreign troops trained in winter warfare could sweep along the roads leading from Finland. Another is in the south where the open, generally ice-free coastline exposes her to amphibious invasion. These fears are expressed most graphically by the line of fortifications which has stood for many years along the Finnish frontier and the four so-called Norland brigades, trained to operate across difficult terrain in the grimmest of conditions. Coastal artillery and strong emphasis on mine-laying also demonstrate the Swedish resolve to maintain coastal integrity.

The armed forces are all based upon the cadre concept. Figures published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies give the total armed strength as 18,000 regulars, 15,500 reservists and 84,200 conscripts at any one time in addition to 112,400 conscripts on annual refreshed training. But within two or three days this total could be swelled to 750,000. Fully mobilized, the army could put into the field about 30 brigades in addition to 50 independent infantry, artillery and anti-aircraft battalions. The country is also divided into 23 local defence districts which would be protected in wartime by 100 other battalions and up to 500 independent companies.

Similar planning principles underlie the deployment of ships in the Swedish navy. Only one vessel in three is actually kept in permanent commission. But the rest are maintained at a state of readiness which would enable them to put to sea within a few days of a mobilization order being given. Similarly the air force contains only 5,400 regulars, 2,000 reserv-



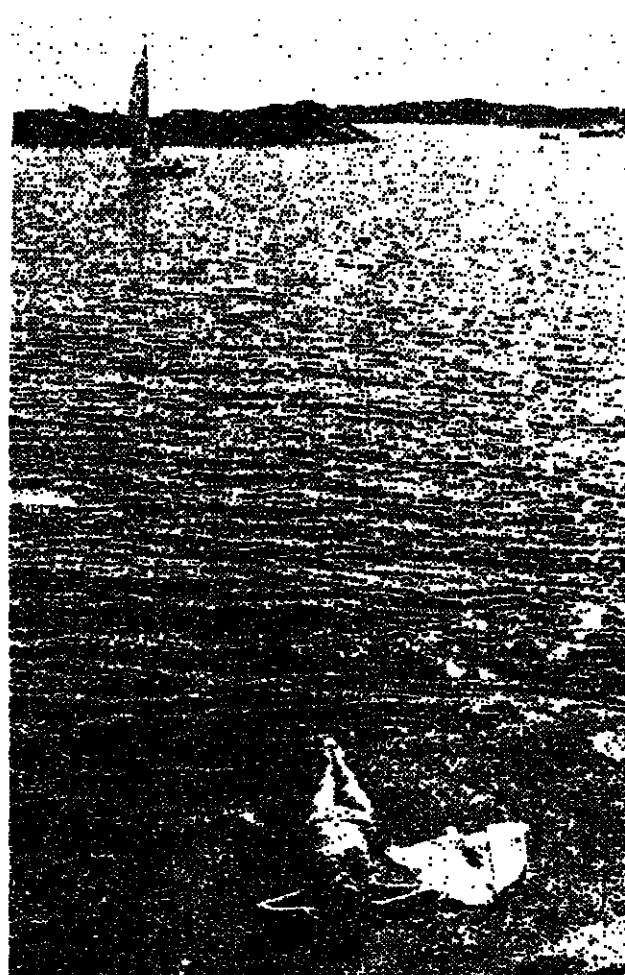
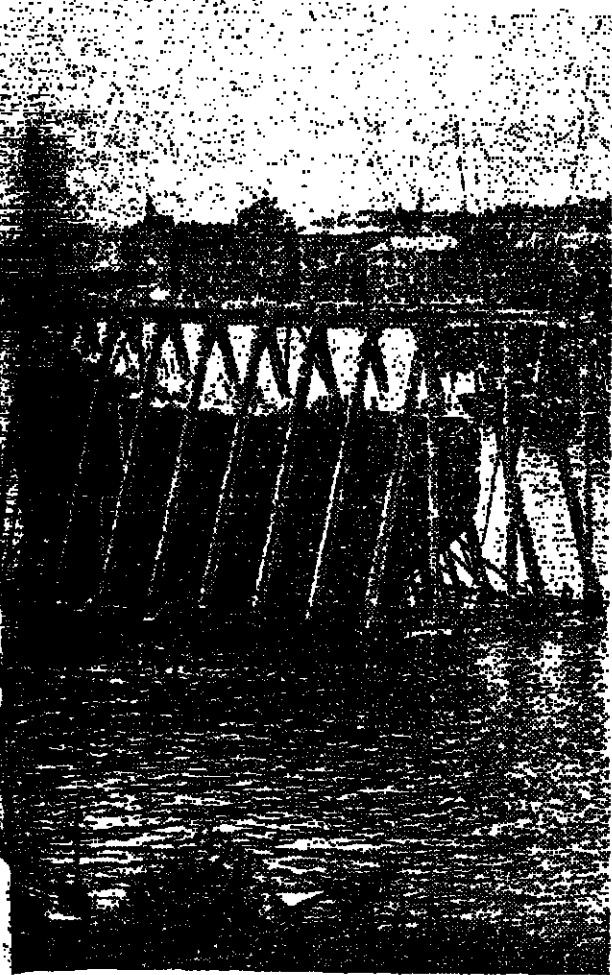
Sweden maintains a combat force greater, in number, than the RAF. Shown here are multi-purpose Saab 37 Viggen supersonic aircraft.

ists and 6,300 conscripts—in addition to 4,600 on annual refresher training. Yet it maintains a fleet of 600 combat aircraft which is on paper substantially more than the figure for the RAF in Britain. The main naval bases are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. But the Swedish coastline is well suited to the dispersal of warships in a number of hardened underground anchorages in three areas—Naval Base East Coast, Naval Base South Coast and Naval Base West Coast. The air force too has many aircraft tucked away safely in underground hangars, most of them sunk into mountainsides. In wartime a number of contingency plans could be activated allowing for short take-offs from highways and other improvised hard surfaces. Sweden has always been one of the countries most active in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations. About 25 soldiers have been stationed in Cyprus with the United Nations force there and a further 622 with the United Nations force in Egypt. Swedish troops have also operated on similar missions in Sinai and the Congo between 1956 and 1967. Observers have served in Palestine, Kashmir, Grenada and in Lebanon, New Guinea and Yemen, while training a

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Some of the many faces of Sweden. The attractions of outdoor life in a sparsely populated country are emphasized in the campaign for holidays to be spent at home.

Tourist authority anxious to encourage the thrifty stay-at-homes

Swedish Tourist Traffic Association runs a "Sweden for the Swedes" campaign which concentrates on the domestic market. This is to encourage the Swedes away from taking their holidays abroad, particularly in the Mediterranean countries, by pointing out the tourist attractions in their own country. It is also an attempt to encourage the tourist drain on foreign exchange.

The campaign is criticized by other tourist authorities for being nationalistic and against encouraging international tourist traffic. But it does serve to point out the attractions of outdoor life in a sparsely populated country of some eight million inhabitants. It also attracts attention to the internal package

arrangements offered to Swedes which could be available to foreign tourists. In June, 1969, a government committee within the Ministry of Agriculture was appointed to suggest measures that would improve the Swedish people's opportunities for holiday travel in their own country.

The committee reported that a new Swedish tourist organization, the Swedish Tourist Council, should be founded which, with improved financial resources, would be responsible not only for information but also for product development in Swedish tourism and recreation. Its members would include the Swedish Federation of Local Authorities, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, the Swedish Hotel and Catering Association, and others.

The committee also suggested 23 "primary recreation areas" which nearly five million people would be able to reach from home within the hour. It assumed that the three big cities and their surrounding areas could be regarded as primary recreation areas, even though their potential for further development of outdoor recreational facilities is limited.

It pointed out that there was a shortage in cheaper overnight accommodation: chalets in holiday villages met the demand "on all too small a scale". The committee established that tourist travel abroad could not possibly constitute the final solution of the holiday problems of the majority of Swedes since, despite many low-price packages, the main

number of packages was beyond the reach of most Swedes. In marketing holidays in Sweden, the Swedish Tourist Traffic Association has emphasized outdoor active holidays, such as package bicycle holidays, together with canoeing, hiking and keep-fit programmes. It has also pointed out that, with rampant inflation abroad, Sweden costs less than is generally believed.

The holiday villages in rural surroundings are booked out during the Swedish school holidays which run from the middle of June to the middle of August. They continue to offer cheap self-catering holidays with the facilities of outdoor sports, such as fishing or boating, near at hand. There is a system of hotel cheques where demi-pension in hotels is offered to motorists at, for example, 42 kronor a double room. Sweden has had one of the lowest rates of increases in food prices. It was 31 per cent last year compared with an average of 10 per cent. So fish, pork and ham are becoming more reasonable.

Stockholm continues to hold its own as the "Venice of the North". There was some 65 per cent hotel occupancy rate in July. The City Hall, scene of the Nobel Prize winners' dinner in the richly coloured mosaic Golden Hall and the redbrick Blue Hall, was built between 1911 and 1923 and has established itself as a landmark. Another twentieth-century tourist attraction is the Wasa museum built round an eighteenth-century warship which foundered in Stockholm harbour in 1628 on her maiden voyage. This vessel, the pride of Gustav II's navy, was raised in 1961 and is now preserved in a steel cradle and humidified air condition while it is restored. The project has cost about 2.5m kronor.

Steel checks drift to the south

Roger Choate

Quiet polar port of Luleå, several times one of Sweden's key trading centres, has rudely roused from its slumber of centuries to dis-



shot suddenly the year 1980. Shock came in May when the Swedish Parliament consented for the construction of a 4,600m kiln plant in this northern city near the Arctic.

Due for completion in 1980, it represents the largest single investment and perhaps the greatest economic stimulus in Luleå, a town of 100,000, rub their eyes in amazement at hourly jet flights to Stockholm, disgorge a and Japanese business. Unusually, they rub their eyes with parka-clad men en route to the new technological city.

Goldlike fever has gripped Luleå, which calls itself away to Lappland, one of Europe's last wildernesses with its uncharted deposits of minerals in addition to the iron ore of Kiruna. At the Stadshotell, a whisky costs £2 and regulators are said to be the kill as housing costs multiply.

Years Swedish economists have asked how exploit the natural wealth of the huge, sparsely populated northern region. The 1960s, as unemployment soared in Norrbotten, a development created by Mr Ragge, the provincial governor in Luleå.

Lassinantti, a former policeman, is now credited for having a blueprint for the Norrbotten which needs of the region of Sweden. His province, with one Sweden's land area of 260,000 inhabitants, needs the drift of talented young people to southern Sweden for education and employment. He proposed that Norrbotten, which was a site for a new technical university, consider Luleå.

It is out that a unit would be the ideal and impetus to state-owned Norrbotten (NJA), which is mining the Swedish mining money.

Upon the university and fuelled by the iron ore, the steel-belt then rapidly expanded into the black, armor reasoned. At a time a range of industries would be to mop up regional unemployment and a steady southwards for



Top: a glimpse of the once quiet town of Luleå. Below: Dr Edström, the steelworks chief.

Economic Community's iron ore resources were almost depleted and with possibilities for industrial expansion in Western Europe severely limited for environmental reasons, there would be room for a modern new steel plant built on the Japanese model.

West Germany was calculated as the key market. NJA executives studied its future steel needs and then received certain commitments. They concluded that, as the big competing suppliers were located outside Europe, "Steelworks 80", as it is called, would have a good competitive edge.

Production from the new installation has been projected at four million tons annually and construction will employ about 1,000 men for three years. Operation of the works will require 2,300 men.

Recent developments suggest that the plan may have to be expanded before completion. According to Dr Edström, Japanese interests have committed themselves to a minimum of 10 per cent of the yearly production, and Nippon steel experts have been hired to help plan the installation.

"The Japanese interest gives us excellent opportunities for expansion", Dr Edström said. "We would then produce eight million tons annually instead of four million."

Planners in Luleå are unsuccessfully attempting to build 2,000 new houses annually. Farms filled for centuries are being expropriated by county authorities at the rate of two ore (about a farthing) per quarter acre, according to press reports.

"Our greatest problem now is the huge inland region", Mr Lassinantti told me. "We're afraid it's just going to empty as people rush to Luleå to get employment."

The flight may be stemmed if LKAB, the state-owned iron ore company in Kiruna, decides to open up copper mines. There have been hints that world copper prices now make it feasible.

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Being a man, he'll want to know about the engine.

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Very smart off the mark, you might add, wondering whether to put him through his paces.

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